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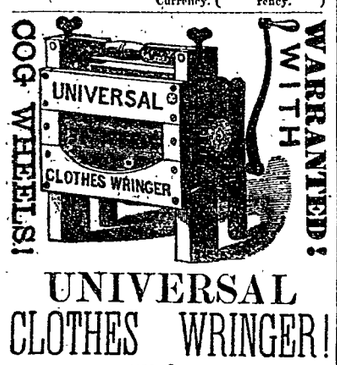
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, Washington, July 22, '63

WHEREAS, By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the First National Bank of Huntingdon, in the County of Huntingdon, and State of Pennsylvania, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved February 25, 1863, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of Banking: Now, therefore, I, Hugh McCulloch, Comptroller of the currency do hereby certify that the said First National Bank of Huntingdon, County of Huntingdon, and State of Pennsylvania, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

In Testimony whereof, I hereunto set my hand and seal of office this twenty-second day of July, 1863.

HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency. (Seal of the Comptroller of the Currency.)



COG WHEELS! WARRANTED! WITH

UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER!

No. 1. *Large Family Wringer*, $10,00
No. 2. *Medium* " " " 7,00
No. 2½ " " " 6,00
No. 3. *Small* " " " 5,00
No. 8. *Large Hotel*, " " 14,00
No. 18. *Medium Laundry* (to run by steam or hand.) 18,00
No. 22. *Large* " " 30,00
Nos. 2½ and 3 have no Cogs. All others are warranted.
*No. 2 is the size generally used in private families.

ORANGE JUDD, of the "American Agriculturist," says of the

UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER.

"A child can readily wring out a tubfull of clothes in a few minutes. It is in reality a CLOTHES SAVER! A TIME SAVER! and a STRENGTH SAVER! The saving of garments will alone pay a large per centage on its cost. We think the machine much more than "pays for itself every year" in the saving of garments! There are several kinds, nearly alike in general construction, but we consider it important that the Wringer be fitted with Cogs, otherwise a mass of garments may clog the rollers, and the rollers upon the crank-shaft slip and tear the clothes, or the rubber break loose from the shaft. Our own is one of the first make, and it is as GOOD AS NEW after nearly FOUR YEARS' CONSTANT USE.

Every Wringer with Cog Wheels is Warranted in every particular.

No Wringer can be Durable without Cog Wheels.

A good CANVASSER wanted in every town.

☞ On receipt of the price from places where no one is selling, we will send the Wringer *free of expense.*

For particulars and circulars address R. C. BROWNING,
347 Broadway, N. Y.
Aug. 12, '63.

MEN WANTED
FOR THE INVALID CORPS.

Only those faithful soldiers who, from wounds or the hardships of war, are no longer fit for active field duty, will be received in this Corps of Honor. Enlistments will be for three years, unless sooner discharged. Pay and allowance same as for officers and men of the United States infantry; except that no premium or bounties for enlistment will be allowed. This will not invalidate any pensions or bounties which may be due for previous services.

For the convenience of service, the men will be selected for three grades of duty. Those who are most efficient and able-bodied, and capable of performing guard duty, etc., will be armed with muskets, and assigned to companies of the First Battalion. Those of the next degree of efficiency, including those who have lost a hand or an arm; and the least effective, including those who have lost a foot or leg, to the companies of the Second or Third Battalions; they will be armed with swords.

The duties will be to act chiefly as provost guards and garrisons for cities; guards for hospitals and other public buildings; and as clerks, orderlies, &c. If found necessary, they may be assigned to forts, &c.

Acting Assistant Provost Marshals General are authorized to appoint officers of the Regular Service, or of the Invalid Corps, to enlistment in the corps of enlistment to those men who have completely fulfilled the prescribed conditions of admission to the Invalid Corps, viz:

1. That the applicant is unfit for service in the field.
2. That he is fit for the duties, or some of them, indicated above.
3. That, if no now in the service, he was honorably discharged.
4. That he is meritorious and deserving.

For enlistment or further information, apply to the Board of Enrollment for the district in which the applicant is a resident

By order of JAMES B. FRY, Provost Marshal General.
J. D. CAMPBELL,
Captain and Provost Marshal.
Huntingdon, July 8, 1863.

ISAAC K. STAUFFER,
WATCH-MAKER AND JEWELER,
MANUFACTURER OF
SILVER WARE and IMPORTER OF WATCHES,
No. 148 North Second st., Corner Quarry,
PHILADELPHIA.

He has constantly on hand an assortment of Gold and Silver Patent Levers, Lepine and Plain Watches, Fine Gold Chains, Seals and Keys, Breast Pins, Ear Rings, Finger Rings, Bracelets, Miniature Cases, Medallions, Lockets, Pencils, Thimbles, Spectacles, Silver Table, Dessert, Tea, Salt and Mustard Spoons; Sugar Spoons, Cups, Napkin Rings, Fruit and Butter Knives, Shields, Combs, Diamond Pointed Pens, etc.—*all of which will be sold low for Cash!*

M. I. TOBIAS & CO'S best quality full jewelled Patent Lever Movements constantly on hand; also other Makers' of superior quality.

N. B.—*Old Gold and Silver bought for Cash.*
Sept. 9, 1863-1y.

INSURE YOUR PROPERTY IN THE
GIRARD
Fire and Marine Insurance Co.,
PHILADELPHIA.

NO MARINE RISKS — FIRE RISKS ONLY TAKEN.

Perpetual policies granted on brick and stone buildings. Limited policies granted on frame or log buildings, merchandise and furniture.

☞ *No premium notes required, consequently no assessments made.*
R. ALLISON MILLER,
Sep16,1863 Agt. for Huntingdon & adjoining Cos

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,
PHILADELPHIA:

A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

Medical Advice given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon.

Valuable Reports on Spermatorrhœa, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the new Remedies employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address, DR. J. SKILLEN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors.

EZRA D. HARTWELL, *President.*
GEO. FAIRCHILD, *Secretary.*
Dec. 31, 1862.-1y.

CALL at the new CLOTHING STOR of GUTMAN & CO., if you want a good article Clothing. Store room in Long's newb illdi t. in the D mond, Huntingdon. Sept 18, 1867

YOU will find the Largest and Best assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods at
D. P. GWINN'.

The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor. —PERSEVERE.— TERMS, $1,50 a year in advance.

VOL. XIX. HUNTINGDON, PA., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1863. NO. 25.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

A Visit to the Returned Richmond Prisoners at Annapolis, Md.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Dec. 1, 1863,

To the editor of the Daily Morning Chronicle:

DEAR SIR: Although the statements respecting the extreme wretchedness of the Union prisoners, returned from Richmond, seemed to me to be so well authenticated, as to preclude all possibility of doubt or mistake, I yet resolved to satisfy myself of their truthfulness, or otherwise, by actual personal observation. To this step I was prompted by no desire to gratify a mere idle curiosity, but to render to these poor men, if possible, all the good that might be in my power—"He that knoweth to do good," says St. James, "and doeth it not, to him it is sin." Nor are we in our ministrations of mercy, to wait until occasions for their exercise present themselves at our doors, but, in imitation of our blessed Redeemer, we are to seek them out. He "went about doing good," penetrating into the hedges and by-ways, and scattering benefits and blessings among the outcast and despised of earth.

Actuated by motives such as these, I paid a visit to the Government hospitals at Annapolis, and proceed to furnish you with a statement of the condition of the prisoners recently returned from Richmond. In my visit there I was most kindly assisted by Rev. H. C. Henries, the self-denying chaplain in charge of that place.—Be assured it is not possible to exaggerate the scenes of horror there presented: they defy the descriptive energies of language. The pictorial representation in Harper's Weekly, so far from being an exaggeration, affords but a very inadequate view of these scenes of wretchedness. In my pastoral experience I have been at the bed-side of many dying sufferers; but never before have my sensibilities been so shocked as at Annapolis, Md. To look upon men—not brutes—reduced to bony skeletons, by withholding from them their daily bread, I never expected to witness in this land of plenty.—But such I did witness among the returned prisoners at Annapolis.

An unspeakable satisfaction to me was to be permitted, in company with the beloved chaplain, to point a number of such dying starvelings to "the Lamb of God that taketh away the sins of the world." In every instance, when it was in the power of these poor men to speak, they have died, the last lingering accents on their lips consisting of invocations to Christ for the remission of their sins, and in the supplication of blessings from the Almighty Ruler of the world on their beloved country. Very few of these men after their arrival here, have been able to articulate. They could only signify their wishes by *looks* and *signs!* From the few who are able to speak, it is a noteworthy fact that I did not hear a solitary murmur of complaint that they had enlisted in the service of their country, or that, by the mysteriousness of Providence, they had been doomed, for such a cause, to die even so ghastly and horrible a death. With the Apostles of our Lord, these heroic men seem content, in the prosecution of their noble work, to endure even worse things than a baptism of blood and a martyrdom of fire, even a horror not confronted by the Apostles themselves, viz: starvation!

In my intercourse with these famishing victims of Southern barbarity, I was exceedingly anxious to learn their own impressions as to the causes that underlie the action of the rebel government towards themselves. Accordingly, I directed to numbers the inquiry, "Whether the treatment they had received at Richmond was voluntary or compulsory? If the former, it would of course be the fault of their enemies; if the latter, their misfortune. With one accord the answer was, that their dreadful condition was mostly voluntary—the result of a system of wanton and deliberate cruelty! The Richmond conspirators, our prisoners admit, are in straits—and have it not in their power to bestow upon them even a tolerable degree of care and attention. But their condition is not so desperate that they might not, if they wished, afford them at least as much daily food as would serve to preserve the holy partnership which the bountiful Creator hath instituted between the soul and body. Their own destitution the rebels seize upon, not a a real and truthful justification of their inhumanity, but as a pretext. And this they do, not in sorrow, but in the intense maliciousness of diabolism itself! They gloat over it, that for the display of their fiendish cruelty, they have an argument plausible enough to acquit themselves to their own wicked "foregone conclusions," however transparent its flimsiness to all the world beside. I stood at the bedside of a dying loyal youth from Tennessee. I kneeled at his bedside in prayer. He claimed to have made his peace with God, through faith in Jesus Christ. In the very article and hour of death, when all purposes are honest and all secrets are revealed, I asked him: "Do you think, my young brother, that the men at Richmond have starved you to death from choice, or were they driven to it from necessity?" His answer was, "God forgive them; they might have done better if they had wished." The utterances of another were: "I know they could have given us more food than they did, from the amount they gave to the guards. But they wished us to starve. One of their leading men said to me: 'Libby Prison and Belle Island are our best Generals!—they are killing off more men than Bragg and Lee!'"

One other fact I learned, most discreditable to the rebel authorities.—Belle Island is a contracted patch of ground, consisting of only three or four acres, on which thousands of prisoners are crowded, with scarcely a foot of intervening space. The water they are compelled to drink is in close proximity to the sinks, and, necessarily, polluted and poisoned. This the prisoners are compelled to drink, in very sight of clear and wholesome water, which is running in perennial streams before their eyes. Their hardships are thus purposely aggravated, and under them an iron constitution melts away as frosts before a summer's sun. This, indeed, is the very refinement of cruelty.

From another of the dying men I learned the astounding fact that, since the incarceration of our poor prisoners at Richmond, in no solitary instance has a woman appeared in their midst to minister even to our wounded and dying! From the "gentler sex," ordinarily so noted for the finer and better sensibilities of human nature, not one of our prisoners has received so much as a cup of cold water—nothing but insults and reproaches. How strikingly this contrasts with the kindness lavished by the ladies of the North on the suffering rebels whom the "accidents" of war have thrown into our hands.—After the battle of Gettysburg, numbers of ladies from Philadelphia and elsewhere hastened to the scene and distributed stores to the amount of thousands, indiscriminately. Between the parties they made no distinction.—Had they been monsters in human shape, they might then have suffered thousands to die of neglect. But it sufficed for them to know, that although engaged in a gigantic iniquity—such as has not been paralleled in the annals of crime since the crucifixion of Christ on Cavalry—these misguided men were, nevertheless, of the race of our universal manhood, redeemed by the blood of Christ. This consideration alone sufficed to secure to them a passport to the enlarged sympathies and the most generous and substantial aid of our Christian ladies. These, as thousands can and do attest, were most spontaneously rendered, "without respect to persons" In no pharasaical spirit, but in that of unsophisticated truth and soberness, may we, who espouse the side of the Union, thank God that such cruelty and inhumanity as are now under review may not be charged to us.

To the conduct of the rebel conspirators it adds monstrous aggravation, that these barbarities are being enacted in Richmond, under the immediate cognizance of the so-called Confederate authorities. Did they occur in the wilds of Arkansas or Texas, or among the Sioux savages on the Pembida, they might challenge some degree of palliation. But when we call to mind that the voluntary starvation of defenceless men is occurring at Richmond, within the sound of the voices of Jefferson Davis, Judah P. Benjamin, and their associates in crime, then does the bogus Confederacy itself become responsible for these atrocities, to God and man. Then will impartial men, all the world over, maugre all their efforts to bewilder the human mind by leading it into a mazy labyrinth of doubt, reach the inevitable conclusion, that these men deserve the scorn of the civilized world, not to speak of the just vengeance of Heaven. Surely, the bronzed terrors of an incensed Omnipotence must ultimately overtake them.

But, can anything still be done for the relief of our returned Richmond prisoners? In answer to this interrogatory, I reply, YES, much, very much. The Christian and Sanitary Commissions have already accomplished wonders. But individuals and churches can largely co-operate. Send to the care of Rev. Henry C Henries, the beloved chaplain at Annapolis, Md, whatever stores you and your congregations can command. Send money, which can be used in accommodating the friends of the suffering men on their visits there. Send flannel under clothing, (shirts and drawers,) woolen stockings, pocket handkerchiefs, bandages, &c. Send liquors and jellies; and whatever else your discretion may suggest, as needful for the sick. And may the God of all comfort bless and reward all who do good to our brave and noble soldiers!

Very truly your friend,
E. W. HUTTER,
Pastor of St. Mathew's Lutheran Church, New Street, Philadelphia.

☞ Generation after generation have felt as we do now, and their lives were as active as our own. The heavens will be as bright over our graves as they are about our paths. Yet a little while and all this will have happened. The throbbing heart will be stilled, and we shall be at rest. Our funeral will wend its way, and the prayers will be said; we shall be left in the darkness and silence of the tomb, and it may be but a short time we shall be spoken of, but the things of life shall creep on, and our names will be forgotten. Days shall continue to move on, and laughter and songs will be heard in the room where we died, and the eyes that mourned for us be dry and animated with joy, and even our children will cease to think of us, and will remember to lisp our names no more.

☞ Since the war commenced, Gen. Grant has captured 492 cannon, and 90,000 prisoners.

A Remarkable Escape From Texas--Adventures of Four Methodist Brothers, who Fled the Rebel Conscription in Texas,

Correspondence of the Missouri Democrat.

WESTON, Platte county, Mo., Nov. 10.

While upon an excursion toward your city on Saturday last, I happened to make the acquaintance on the cars, of four brothers, who had escaped rebel conscription from Decatur, Wise county, Texas. While your readers are enjoying the great moral victory in the important battle fought at the polls, last week, it was thought a brief account of the escape would be relished by many of your readers, I therefore transmit from my notes for your journal.

Their names are William, Samuel, who left a wife and one child, Archelaus and Edward T. Ferris. The latter had a wife. They were all Methodists, noble specimens of humanity—one was six feet four inches, and the shortest full six feet in height, and all ruddy and well proportioned. The eldest was 26 and the youngest 21.—Their father, Isaac, was originally from Tennessee, a stock-raiser, non-slaveholder and an ever devoted Union man. Their parents had been methodists from before their recollection.—There were five brothers who started, leaving two younger brothers and one sister with their parents, with whom also the two married ones left their families. At the first breaking out of the rebellion Jeff. Davis called for volunteers only saying. "When it becomes necessary to draft to sustain the cause, I'll abandon it." Before one year, however, drafting commenced. Then, by law of the Confederate Congress, the owners of 20 slaves, 500 head of cattle, 300 head of horses and the manufacturers of certain articles, one of which was salt, were exempted. Four of them formed a firm manufactured and were exempted. The other, William, was drafted.

About the 1st of July last, it became the understanding that the exemption law had been abrogated; the military commenced conscripting every able-bodied man. Any one trying to evade the conscription was considered a deserter. Magruder issued an order to take no "deserter" alive as he would be a nuisance and demoralize the army. It was also published at the county seat, that to talk with a "deserter" was a penitentiary offense unless they could prove what he said. About 60 staunch Union men were hung in Wise and Cook counties.

William deserted the Confederate army and Samuel set himself to form a company to flee. It was agreed to depart silently in squads of two or three and rendezvous at a certain Union man's cattle ranche about 150 miles distant in the Indian country. About 30 engaged. They provided arms and strong, fleet horses; but now the secret being in so many hands it leaked. The oldest brother Madison, with John English (from Missouri,) had started when the secret became known. The Confederate soldiers scoured the country and headed off the two. The last heard from them they were at full speed and being fired at by their pursuers.

Most of the 30 backed out; but these four and James Parish (from Missouri) were certain of death if they remained, resolved to escape, or sell their lives as dear as possible. Their father, at the usual family devotions in the evening, commended them to the care of Divine Providence, charged them, if the rebels hung him, to avenge his death, and strengthened their faith by assuring them that if they did right all would come out right.

The morning of the 10th of July found them secreted in the brush eight miles from home. There they remained that day. They had a good map, a pocket compass, matches, a little salt, about two hundred pounds of flour, two large pistols, two six shooters, three double barrelled shot guns (worth $200 each in Confederate money) one rifle, each well mounted, and having three fine extra horses. For provisions they relied upon finding game.

Here they were found by J. Higgins Bart. W. Armstrong and James Owens, who had, unknown to the others, started to flee to Kansas through the Indian country. They were well mounted and armed. At first each party took the other for scouts sent out to arrest them. A recognition, however, took place before blood was shed, and the party thus increased afterwards travelled together.—That night and the next day it rained incessantly, during all which they rode on. This day they came in sight of a field in which were thirty or forty horses, which they conjectured to belong to scouts sent out to arrest them, who while their horses were feeding, had taken shelter in an unoccupied cabin in the field. At this discovery they wheeled, dashed into the brush and moved at doule quick, throwing away their flour (except forty or fifty pounds,) taking different routes to make their pursuers lose their trail. They met at night, though not before one was supposed lost. The next morning, by watching their opportunity, knowing the time the Rangers were passing from one picket to another, they had passed the line, were outside the settlements. As the Indians in the North and West were hostile, they deemed it impossible to escape in either direction.—They therefore struck a southwest course to the Brazos, then west, and up that river over a rough hilly country about 100 miles; thence a southwest course again until they reached the head-waters of the Colorado; thence on until they struck the old California trail, which they knew by the wrecks strewed along.—They followed this trail until they crossed the Pecos, a deep narrow stream with precipitous banks, which they followed up 70 or 80 miles to Pope's Artesian Well. This is the crossing of the Southern overland stage route, which they then kept until they reached the Rio Grande at El Paso. The military authorities call this Franklin. It is opposite El Paso, in old Mexico. They had travelled about eight hundred miles, had had no food for the last day, and were nearly exhausted.

Here they found a Federal post, with one company, under command of Colonel Bowey, by whom they were welcomed and kindly treated. They found little game, but with care their provisions had lasted about three hundred miles. They killed two poor bears, in the chase for which one of the brothers was greatly injured, was an invalid, suffering much and is now hardly recovered. The meat of the bears mostly spoiled. They succeeded in killing two antelopes. Deer and antelope were seen in the distance. They there found no game, except rabbits, of which they killed one each day for seven days, which they stewed in a tin cup, and with one spoonful of meal they made soup, dividing it into eight rations. On the eighth rabbit day they found none, during which they fasted. They then killed their fattest horse, which they jerked and dried. This lasted until the last day but one before they arrived at El Paso. Part of their route lay through a fine grazing country—at times they had to travel 70, 80, in one case 120 miles without water. At El Paso they sold their nine horses, one of them having died from exhaustion, and recruited their strength. Parish, Armstrong and Higgins went to the gold mines. Owens they left with rheumatism, and the four brothers, humanely furnished with government transportation, came to Santa Fe, where they found friends in Gen. Carlton and staff, of whom and all the Government officials they speak in warmest terms of gratitude. Thence they came to Denver City, which from El Paso is called a thousand miles.—There they took the stage and travelling day and night seven days, came to Atchison, across the river from which they found the first railroad they ever saw.—It is their purpose to go to New Orleans and join the Federal army under Banks, penetrate into Texas, and if living, to bring away their parents and wives.

They report the Union sentiment strong. They think a majority of elections in Texas were carried by fraud and kept by force.

They say Confederate money was then worth only one-third its face in Wise county, but were informed that lower down the State a dealer asked ten dollars for a pair of boots, cash, or one hundred dollars Confederate money. The purchaser paid the latter.

What They Knew 1800 Years Ago.

The letters of the Rev. Mr. Thompson, written during his recent tour in Europe, Africa and Asia, published in the *N. Y. Independent*, are highly instructive and entertaining. We subjoin an extract relating to the "Lost Arts:"

The author, on the first of January, 1863, approached Pompeii, one of the cities overwhelmed by the ashes and cinders of Vesuvius, on its memorable eruption about half a century subsequent to the commencement of the Christian era. In the suburbs stands the first object which was not long since brought to light after a burial of ages; it was the large and elegant mansion of *Arrias Diomedes*, which bears numerous inscriptions as legible now as the day after they were made; together with many traces of the great wealth of the occupant. Toombs and ornaments remain along the road outside the city; within are rows of shops and houses on both side the principle street, which is laid open for half a mile.

The portable articles found on the premises that served to identify each house, have all been removed to the museum at Naples; also the finer frescoes and mosaic. Enough of these remain, however, to show the luxurious and the lasciuious taste of the inhabitants. Here is a living commentary upon the concluding verses of the first chapter of St. Paul's Epistle to the Romans. The shocking memorials of human depravity here found and now collected in the secret chamber of the Museb Borbonico at Naples, are no longer to be seen upon any terms—the Pope, when in exile at Naples, having prohibited their exhibition, as contrary to good morals. But every memorial of Pompeii shows it to have been a city of lust—a second Sodom. The man of letters who would select such subjects for the frescoes of his walls as are found in the house of Sallust would be scouted from our modern society.

Yet wonderful was the perfection of art as here exhibited; amazing was the wealth of a city adorned with such temples, theatres and other public edifices as yet are found in their old places and proportions along these silent streets; vast, too, these houses, whose floors are rich mosaics, whose walls are adorned with elaborate frescoes, whose courts are surronnded with marble pillars and beautiful marble vases and fountains. In the garden of one house recently exhumed, the statuary has been left precisely as found, pretty little groups surrounding the fountain, whose very pipes can be traced from the reservoir above.

There is nothing now under the sun not even our patent method of heating houses and of warming water for baths. This was done at Pompeii by means of flues of tiling carried around the rooms, within the walls, and having apertures for the escape of the heat from the furnace below. Walker Chilson, &c., have invaded the patent of some luckless dealer in furnaces at Pompeii, who was buried at last in ashes and cinders. We don't know so much after all, in America, in this nineteenth century. Take away the knowledge of the Gospel, and we know nothing in comparison with these ancient lords, of the arts and elegancies of life.

The streets of Pompeii are rectangular, and were paved, and probably better regulated than the streets of New York.—The houses were much better built.—The cement made 2000 years ago is like a rock to-day. There are no Twenty-first street contractors here. How wonderful is the preservation of these walls—in ashes, to be sure, but in themselves proof against decay. How perfect the pillars, the mouldings, the capitals! How distinct and how delicate the paintings on the walls and ceilings! How admirable the arrangement of the houses and gardens! How beautiful—but we must not linger at Pompeii. Its gloom is the more oppressive for the sunshine upon its desolation.

EDUCATIONAL COLUMN.

S. B. CHENEY, Editor,

To whom all communications on the subject of Education should be addressed.

[From the Pennsylvania School Journal.]

Teaching Children to Lie.

Children are often taught to lie. Very many of them readily accept such teaching. They are apt pupils. Fathers and mothers and teachers teach them to deceive, to be false, to lie. Children take to lying almost as readily as a duck to a green puddle. Moral and religious training alone can make them truthful. Without this training they are certain to grow up into habits of untruthfulness. Liars of every grade, from the gentle equivocator to the deliberate, malicious falsifier, are found in almost every school. They need to be watched, taught, reformed. By many good and wise teachers, truthfulness in all its purity and nobleness is faithfully inculcated, and conscientiously exemplified. By many, less good and wise falsehood is taught by precept and example. This bad teaching is given in various ways:

1. Children are taught to lie by a teacher who gives them false reasons for his acts. He has an object to accomplish, which he would conceal from his pupils; he therefore presents an untrue reason, or unreal motive, instead of the true or real one.—For example: At the public examination of a certain school, the teacher of one class said in a low tone to the poor scholar at the foot, "You needn't recite to-day. We shan't have time to hear you." The boy instantly replied, "*Is that the true reason, sir?*" The teacher had lied to the boy, and the boy knew it. What effect that one lesson may have had, time will tell. Children are quick to detect departures from truth on the part of the teacher. They are equally quick to say, "If our teacher does such things it is right for us to do them." If a teacher is detected in a single instance of falsehood, his moral power over his pupils is weakened—perhaps destroyed.

2. Children are taught to lie, when they are trained to seem to know more than they do know. This is a too common mode of giving this kind of instruction. Public examinations of schools, if real examinations, are highly useful; but if, as is frequently the case, they are shams and humbugs, they are exceedingly pernicious.

When, preparatory to an examination, one part of a book is assigned to one scholar and another part to another, and afterwards they are made glibly to recite their several parts in such a manner as to say in substance to the public, "This is a fair specimen of our knowledge of the whole book,"—the examination is a downright lie. The children have learned a dreadful lesson.

We once heard at an examination a brilliant exercise in mental arithmetic. We afterwards said to a girl who distinguished herself in the exercise, "Did you know that you were to recite the particular examples which you performed?" "I did," was the answer. The class was deliberately taught to deceive the public.

One of our former teachers, wishing a class in spelling to appear well, drilled the class upon six words on each page of the spelling book. At the close of the term we seemed to the assembled audience to know every word in the book. The teacher and the pupils knew how great a falsehood had been told.

Many a brilliant examination, that has elicited admiration and applause, has been nothing but a deliberate sham—an outrageous swindle. In a moral point of view, the man who thus deceives the public is as blame-worthy as the man who obtains money from his neighbor by false pretences—aye, even more so; for the man who swindles for the sake of money injures but one person, perhaps, pecuniarily, and no one but himself, morally; whereas the teacher who strives to gain applause dishonestly, does so at the cost of the moral character of every one of his pupils. "If it is fair to cheat in school, it is fair to cheat elsewhere!" So say quick-judging boys and girls.

3. Children are taught practical lying by a teacher who pretends to be doing what he is not doing. For the sake of detecting scholars in wrong acts, the teacher sometimes makes a pretence of being profoundly inattentive to what is going on in the school room, while every child possessing a particle of brains knows that the teacher is eagerly watching for any violation of rules.

We remember a teacher who used to spend a large part of his time in seemingly profound study. With his book before him and his eyes shaded by his hands, he said by his actions, "Boys, I am studying. I shall not see you, if you do play." But the boys soon learned that when the master thus told them he was not looking, he was looking very sharply between his fingers. They soon learned to say, "That is a game we can play as well as you;" and they played it. The lesson in acting falsehoods was quickly learned.

4. The making of promises that are not fulfilled, and the uttering of threats that are not executed, tend to make children think lightly of untruthfulness. The sacredness of one's word cannot be too carefully guarded.

These are but a few of the ways in which children in school are taught to speak and act falsehoods.—Believing that teachers have much to do with the moral character of their pupils, exerting an influence upon them which can never cease, we hold it to be the duty of every teacher to be open, above-board, true, in all his dealings with his young charge, and to utterly abhor all shams and false pretences. It a man cannot sustain himself in school without lying and swindling, thus teaching his pupils to lie and swindle, let him abandon school-keeping, or die, or do something else equally useful to the public.—*Resident Editor Massachusetts Teacher.*

A VALUABLE BOOK.—The material from which the future history of the war for the Union is to be written, is accumulating abundantly, and there has been no more valuable contribution to it than the "Annals of the army of the Cumberland," just published by Messrs J. B. Lippincott & Co. It contains a full account of General Roseeran's campaign down to the advance toward Chatanooga, with descriptions of all the battles, skirmishes and expeditions, biographies and portraits of all the principal generals and the officers of their staffs, and much other interesting matter. We find that there are no less than 73 portraits of officers, engraved on steel, besides other fine illustrations. The volume is a large octavo of 671 pages, superbly printed and richly bound. Its author is an officer of Rosecran's army, but his name is *not* given. He has done his work well and produced a most interesting and valuable book. Since it was written, a number of those whose lives he has given, have proved their heroism anew on the bloody field of Chichamauga. Every one who had relatives or friends that were in that and the other battles of the Army of the Cumberland, should procure a copy of this really elegant and valuable work.

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HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, Dec. 16, 1863.

W. Lewis, Editor and Proprietor.

Our Flag Forever.

"I know of no mode in which a loyal citizen may so well demonstrate his devotion to his country as by sustaining the Flag, the Constitution and the Union, under all circumstances, and UNDER EVERY ADMINISTRATION, REGARDLESS OF PARTY POLITICS, AGAINST ALL ASSAILANTS, AT HOME AND ABROAD."—STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

MR. MCALLISTER.—As many who voted for Mr. McAllister under the impression that he would refuse to act with the leaders of the bogus Democratic organization, are anxious to know with whom he does act, we shall keep our readers booked up on the votes he gives. For Speaker, Clerk, and Chaplain, Mr. McAllister voted with the minority, (bogus Democracy,) and for Sergeant-at-arms and Post Master, he voted with the majority, (Union and Republican members.) Thus far we are disappointed in the course of Mr. McAllister, for we were honestly of the opinion, that he would not act in harmony with such traitors as Ancona, Cox & Co., in the organization of the House. At another time we shall have something more to say upon the subject.

Congress.—It is generally believed that the $300 clause will be stricken out of the conscription act before the next draft. Many who were opposed to it heretofore are now in favor of retaining it. Whatever change is made will meet with opposition—all cannot be pleased.

Message of Jefferson Davis.

Jeff. Davis's message to the rebel Congress, dated December the 7th, is despnding over the losses of the strongholds of Vicksburg, Port Hudson and many other points.

He says that "there are no improvements in the relations with foreign countries since his message of last January. On the contrary, there is a greater divergence in the conduct of European nations, assuming a character positively unfriendly, and a marked partiality by Great Britian in favor of our enemies is strongly evinced in their decisions regarding the blockade, as well as their marked difference of conduct on the subject of the purchase of supplies by the two beligerents. This difference has been conspicuous since the commencement of the war."

The public finances demand the strictest and most earnest attention.—A prompt and efficacious remedy for the present condition of the currency is necessary to a successful performance of the administration of the Government.

He recommends taxation instead of further sales of bonds or issues of treasury notes. The holders of the currency now out standing can only be protected by substituting for them some other security. The currency must be promptly reduced to prevent the present inflated prices reaching rates more extravagant.

He calls upon the people to come to the rescue. He recommends putting an end to substitution, and a modification of the exemption law, and to add forces to their army largely and as promptly as possible. He regrets the suspension of the exchange of prisoners, and that the communication with the trans-Mississippi region is so obstructed as to render difficult the complying with the legislation vesting the authority over it in the Executive of the Government. The enemy refuse the proposals for the only peace that is possible between us, and the only hope now is in the vigor of our resistance.

The Soldiers' Vote Constitutional.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Dec. 10.

To Hon. J. B. Grinnell, M. C., Washington, D. C.:

The Supreme Court has this day given an unanimous opinion declaring the law allowing the soldiers to vote, constitutional and valid.

THOS. F. WINTHROP.

The seat of Mr. Grinnell in Congress, and the election of over a hundred members of the State Legislature were heretofore contingent upon this decision.

The Franking Privilege.—As the session of Congress has just been commenced, it will be well for the public to be reminded of an important change in the franking privelege. Heretofore, as it will be remembered, all letters to and from members of Congress, passed through the mails free of postage.—Now, however, it must be borne in mind that only the letters *from* a member of Congress can pass free of postage. All correspondence with an M. C. must be paid, as are all the letters to a private individual. This is an important fact, the remembrance of which will save much delay in the transaction of business, both of a public and private character.

The Triumph in East Tennessee.

The importance of the triumphs gained in East Tennessee is heightened by the evidences that they will be permanent. General Grant's habit is to hold what he conquers, and his means for doing this in the present case are ample, being superadded to the formidable entrenchments and batteries captured from the enemy. In view of these substantial results, the President formally congratulates the nation "that the insurgent force is retreating from East Tennessee, under circumstances rendering it probable that the Union forces cannot hereafter be dislodged from that important position.', Esteeming this to be of highly national consequence, he recommended that all loyal people assemble in their places of worship and render special thanks to Heaven "for this great advancement of the National cause."

The signs indicate that the victories in the West will tend to hasten the conflict of arms in the East. The rebel cause is rendered desperate and cannot abide delay, while our soldiers of the Potomac and their loyal countrymen are only made the more ardent and restive. The only hope of the insurgent seems to lie in provoking a fight with Meade, and their last grand effort will probably be to hurl their combined armies upon the defenders and defences of the Capital. It is to be hoped, and, under all the circumstances, to be expected, that the decisive struggles of the war and victories of the Union will not be long delayed.

Appalling Disaster.—An account is published of the loss of the Monitor Wechawken at the entrance of Charleston harbor, on Sunday the 6th inst. during a heavy storm. She went down suddenly, carrying with her thirty of her crew.

Annual Report of the Secretary of War.

[We have not room for the full report, but give the following interesting extracts:]

Every Rebel State Under "The Flag."

The federal force is now firmly planted in every rebel State, and there is reason to hope that under its protection the loyal people of these States will soon cast off the yoke of their leaders, and seek within the Union that peace and security for life, liberty and prosperity which in blind madness were recklessly thrown away.

Reduction of the Estimates.

The success of our arms during the last year has enabled the department to make a reduction of over two hundred millions of dollars in the war estimates for the ensuing fiscal year.

The Cartel—The Prisoners in Rebel Hands.

In the operations that have been alluded to prisoners of war to the number of about thirteen thousand have fallen into the hands of the enemy, and are now held by them. From the commencement of the rebellion until the War Department came into my charge there was no cartel or formal exchange of prisoners; but at an early period afterwards a just and reasonable cartel was made between Major General Dix and the rebel General Hill, which, until recently, was faithfully acted upon by both parties. Exchanges under that cartel are now stopped, mainly for the following reasons:

First—At Vicksburg over thirty thousand rebel prisoners fell into our hands, and over five thousand more at Port Hudson. These prisoners were paroled and suffered to return to their homes until exchanged, pursuant to the terms of the cartel. But the rebel agent, in violation of the cartel, declared the Vicksburg prisoners exchanged, and without being exchanged. The Port Hudson prisoners he, without just cause, and in open violation of the cartel, declared released from their parole. These prisoners were returned to their ranks, and a portion of them were found fighting at Chattanooga, and again captured. For this breach of faith—unexampled in civilized warfare—the only apology or excuse was that an equal number of prisoners had been captured by the enemy; but, on calling for specifications in regard to these alleged prisoners, it was found that a considerable number represented as prisoners were not soldiers, but were non-combatants citizens of towns and villages, farmers travelers and others in civil life, not captured in battle, but taken at their homes, on their farms or on the highway, by John Morgan and other rebel raiders, who put them under a sham parole. To balance these men against rebel soldiers taken on the field would be relieving the enemy from the pressure of war and enable him to protract the contest to indefinite duration.

Second—When the government commenced organizing colored troops, the rebel leader, Davis, by solemn and official proclamation, announced that colored troops and their white officers, if captured, would not be recognized as prisoners of war, but would be given up for punishment to the State authorities. These proceedings of the rebel authorities were met by the earnest remonstrance and protest of this government, but without effect.

The offers by our Commissioners to exchange man for man and officer for officer, or to receive and provide for our own soldiers under the solemn guarantee that they should not go into the field until duly exchanged, were rejected. In the meantime well authenticated statements show that our troops held as prisoners of war were deprived of shelter, clothing and food, and some have perished from exposure and famine. This savage barbarity could only have been practiced in the hope that this government would be compelled by sympathy for the suffering endured by our troops to yield to the proposition of exchanging all the prisoners of war on both sides, paroling the excess not actually exchanged the effect of which operation would be to enable the rebels to put into the field a new army forty thousand strong forcing the paroled prisoners into the ranks without exchange, as was done with those paroled at Vicksburg and Port Hudson, and also to leave in the hands of the rebels the colored soldiers and officers, who are not regarded by them as prisoners of war, and therefore not entitled to the benefit of the proposed exchange. The facts and correspondence relating to this subject are detailed in the accompanying report of Major General Hitchcock, Commissioner of Exchanges. As the matter now stands, we have over forty thousand prisoners of war ready at any moment to be exchanged, man for man and officer for officer, to the number held by the rebels. This number is about thirteen thousand, and they are supplied with food and raiment by this government, and by our benevolent and charitable institutions and individuals.

Two prisoners, Captains Sawyer and Flynn, held by the rebels, are sentenced to death by way of pretended retaliation for two prisoners tried and shot as spies by command of Major General Burnside. Two rebel officers have been designated and are held as hostages for them.

The rebel prisoners of war in our possession have heretofore been treated with the utmost humanity and tenderness consistent with security. They have had good quarters, full rations, clothing when needed, and the same hospital treatment received by our own soldiers. Indulgence of friendly visits and supplies was formerly permitted, but they have been cut off since the barbarity practised against our prisoners became known to the Government.

If it should become necessary for the protection of our men, strict retaliation will be resorted to; but while the rebel authorities suffer this Government to feed and clothe our troops held as prisoners, we shall be content to continue to their prisoners in our hands the humane treatment they have uniformly enjoyed.

The Draft.

The operation of the act of Congress for enrolling and calling out of the national forces is exhibited in the accompanying report of the Provost Marshal General. At the time that law was enacted it was known to be very imperfect, many intelligent persons considering its execution wholly impracticable, while few dared to hope for any important benefit. *The law has been enforced in twelve States. It has brought from these States* 50,009 *soldiers, and has raised a fund of over* $10,000,000 *for procuring substitutes.* With all its imperfections, it is demonstrated the act can be made an efficient means for recruiting the armies, and calling out the national forces. The principal imperfections and the required amendments will be submitted to Congress through the appropriate committees. The most important to be considered is what is called the three hundred dollar commutation. This feature of the bill has been much discussed, and the opposing opinions are nearly balanced as to the operation and effect of this provision. While some claim that it is oppressive upon poor men and favors the rich, others contend that it places the rich and poor on an equal footing, and enables the poor man to obtain exemption from military duty for a sum within the reach of every one. Without undertaking to reconcile or decide between these conflicting opinions, it is certain that this clause of exemption, as it stands, occasions delay in calling out the military force. The drafted man is exempted, at the end of a long proceeding, by the payment of a sum of money. Supposing that sum to be adequate for procuring a substitute, considerable time must unavoidably elapse before competent substitutes can be procured. The question whether this clause shall remain or be stricken out requires the early attention of Congress.

Substitutes—The Bounties.

The fund of $20,000,000, raised by the act as commutation money, is deposited with the United States Assistant Treasurers and is being applied to procuring substitutes. By the payment of bounties and premiums volunteering is going on in some States with much spirit. The prime importance of filling up the old regiments, and the superiority of such force over new regiments, is a point on which all military experience and opinions agree. The bounty paid by the government is therefore, limited to volunteers, who go into old regiments or veteran regiments that renew their term of service. To veteran volunteers going into old regiments the maximum bounty of the government is paid.

Re enlistment of Veteran Troops—Drafted Men.

Reports from the armies indicate that a large proportion of the troops whose term expires next year will reenlist, it being stipulated by the government they shall have at least one month's furlough before their present time expires. The indications are that the forces required will in a great measure be raised by volunteering and without a draft.

It is proper to add that the commanding generals bear testimony that the drafted men who have gone into the ranks acquit themselves well and make good soldiers.

An immediate appropriation for bounties should be made.

The Invalid Corps.

An Invalid Corps has been organized, under the direction of the Provost Marshal General. In the sanguinary battles and engagements of this war, and by camp diseases, many officers and soldiers have been disabled for active service who are yet able to perform duty in garrison, or as depot and prison guards, military police and for the arrest of skulkers and deserters. To give honorable employment to this meritorious class who have suffered in the service of their country, and to liberate able bodied soldiers from duty that can well be performed by invalids, was the purpose in organizing this corps. It now numbers over twenty thousand officers and privates, who are fully employed and their service has increased the strength of the armies in the field, while by their vigilance, desertion from the army has in a great measure been checked. The beneficial results anticipated from this organization have been more than realized. For the details in respect to this organization reference is made to the report of the Provost Marshal General, which is also referred to for details in respect to the operations of the act enrolling and calling out the National forces, and the required amendments.

The Colored Troops.

Immediately after the President's emancipation proclamation diligent efforts were commenced and have continued until the present time for raising colored troops. The Adjutant General was sent to the Mississippi valley to organize the slaves there.—A bureau to have charges of all matters belonging to such troops was organized in the War Department. The report of its chief shows what progress has been made. Over fifty thousand men are now organized and in the ranks, and the number will readily increase as our armies advance into the rebel States. The raising of these troops has been retarded—first by the military operations in progress, and, second, by the removal of the slaves into the interior, beyond the reach of the recruiting officers. It is hoped this obstacle will soon be entirely overcome. Many persons believe, or pretended to believe, and confidently asserted that freed slaves would not make good soldiers—that they would lack courage, and could not be subjected to military discipline. Facts have hown how groundless were these apprehensions. *The slave has proved his manhood and his capacity as an infantry soldier at Miliken's Bend, at the assault upon Port Hudson and the storming of Fort Wagner.* The apt qualifications of the colored man for artillery service have long been known and recognized by the naval service; and the subjoined extract from an official report shows what he can do in cavalry service:

"On the 17th instant thirty men of Company A, First Mississippi regiment of cavalry (African,) in connection with fifty men of the 1st Battalion of the Fourth Illinois cavalry, while on a scout up the Yazoo valley, met, one mile above Sartasia, one hundred and fifty picket men of the First and Third Texas cavalry. The First Mississippi behaved nobly, lacking neither courage nor steadiness, firing with coolness and decision. The engagement lasted half an hour, the texans being totally routed and demoralized. We captured twenty eight stand of arms and seven prisoners."

Their Pay to be Raised.

The colored troops have been allowed no bounty; and under the construction given by the Department, they can only, by the existing law, receive the pay of $10 per month, while other soldiers are being paid $13 per month, with clothing and daily rations.—There seems to be inequality and injustice in this distinction, and an amendment authorizing the same pay and bounty as white troops receive is recommended. As soldiers of the Union, fighting under its banner, exposing their lives to uphold the government, colored troops are entitled to enjoy its justice and beneficence.

The Colored Women and Children

The fortunes of war have brought within our lines a large number of colored women, children, and some aged and infirm persons. Their care, support and protection rest a solemn trust upon the government. Their necessities have to some extent been supplied by the orders of this department; but a general and permanent system for their protection and support should be speedily adopted by Congress. Even if they are to be regarded in some degree as a burthen upon the government, they are a greater loss to the enemy. Every woman and child from nine years old to sixty has to the rebel planter a high market value.—Their labor in the cotton field is a source of profit to him. Is it not better that we should support them than they should support a rebel master who is in arms against us?

WAR FOR THE UNION.

From the Army of the Potomac.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Accounts received from the Army of the Potomac to-night, say that all reports to the effect that General Meade has been superseded were unfounded; at least, up to a late hour last night, so far as was known at headquarters.

General Meade, the day before yesterday, forwarded his report of the recent movements south of the Rapidan to the War Department. It is confidently believed that it will be satisfactory to the Cabinet. His late retrograde movement is fully endorsed by almost every officer.

All the Corps are busily engaged in making themselves comfortable. Beyond this no active operations are visible.

Guerilla Warfare in Virginia.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Dec. 11.

About one hundred of Mosby's and White's guerillas appeared in the vicinity of Lovettsville about midnight of the 8th instant.

Among other depredations, they paid a visit to the residence of Dr. Schaffer, an aged gentleman, and robbed him of his hat and watch. The neighborhood is full of this class of robbers. Mosby is said to have been with the gang that visited Drettsville. His headquarters are at Markham, on the line of the Manassas Railroad, in Fauquier county, and west of Oak Hill.

The guerillas were dressed in the full uniform of United States troops. They are watching the forage and transportation wagons very closely, and are ready at all times to take advantage of circumstances.

RICHMOND.

Jeff Davis and the Rebel Congress. Davis openly Denounced.—The Starving of Union Soldiers.

RICHMOND, Dec. 11th.—The Senate yesterday passed a bill prohibiting the employment of substitutes in the army.

In the rebel Congress on the 8th, Mr. Foote of Tennessee, in a speech said, the President had never visited the army without doing it injury. His visits have always been followed with disasters, and he charged him with having almost ruined the country.

Mr. Foote challenged any champion of Jeff. Davis to meet him anywhere to discuss his merits. He accused the Commissary General Northrop with having starved the enemy's prisoners, and stealthily placing the Government in a dishonorable position before the world.

From the 1st to the 26th of last month, meat was furnished to the prisoners very irregularly for twelve days. The supply was inadequate to their wants, and for eight days they got none at all.

Mr. Foote demanded the removal of Northrop from his position for the honor of the country and the sake of humanity.

OUR CORRESPONDENCE.

What is our Destiny as a Nation?

MR. EDITOR:—Could we perceive the connection in all the causes and effects in time; or the wonderful harmony, perfect order, and exact connection of all events in the moral and political world since the first introduction of man upon earth, it would call forth our highest admiration of that Providence, who, when he winds up the affairs of his vast empire in the material and moral universe, will make such a display of power, wisdom, and benevolence, as will astonish every rational being.

But at present, struggling as we are for emancipation from mental and physical bondage, we can only perceive isolated parts of the grand total, in the government of our world. Yet we can see an indissoluble connection between sound morals and successful civil government. And if we follow the stream of human history up to its fountain-head, we can not but perceive on the one side, the throbbing and struggling of oppressed humanity for that light and liberty which is the birthright of every human being; and upon the other, a set of tyrants exhausting all their powers to keep the multitude in that gross darkness, which makes them fit subjects for their cruel despotism. So that, with the exception of a few spots of moral verdure, upon which the eye delights to dwell, our history is a history of human carnage and blood. We need not go back into the fable period of history to find enough of carnage to sicken the human soul; there was Nebuchadnezzar, to desolate the cities and fields of Asia—there was Alexander, carrying destruction through surrounding nations, massacring millions of human victims in order to gratify his mad ambition—there was Xerxes, prompted by cruel thirst for power, leading an army of three millions of poor infatuated followers to be slaughtered by infuriate Greeks—there was Alaric, with his degraded hordes of barbarians, devastating southern Europe, laying waste the finest monuments of art and refinement—there was Tamerlane, overrunning Persia, India, and all the best parts of Asia, offering millions of unoffending human victims on the gory altar of his wicked ambition, and displaying his capricious cruelty by pounding thousands in large mortars to be built with brick and mortar into walls—there was Zinghier Khun, ravaging fifteen millions of square miles in eastern Asia, beheading 100,000 prisoners at one time, and during his cruel reign, destroying fourteen millions of human beings—there was Marius and Sylla, through the madness of wild ambition, embroiling the city of Rome in civil discord, and drenching the streets for five days in human gore—there was Nero, trampling upon all laws, human and Divine, slaughtering slaves and Roman citizens indiscriminately, whose thirst for human blood could not be sated till he glutted his hellish appetite with that of his wife and his mother. But time would fail to count the diabolical deeds of the Cæsars, the Napoleons, and other tyrants, who have, and are still turning the fairest parts of Earth into charnal houses, and drenching the world with human blood.

And alas! the demon of despotism, not satisfied with the devastations of the old world, has followed the friends of human liberty in their retirement to North America, and has prompted Davis and Breckinridge with their servile satellites, to raise the most cruel rebellion to be found upon record, against the most benevolent Government upon earth; and that, for the purpose of rolling us back into the dark ages, in order that they may establish a great empire on human bondage.—And in their madness and folly, they have commenced a war, which has raged with fury for nearly three years, and is still raging with unparalleled zeal; a war which has already cost us the lives of over 500,000 of those most dear to us, and billions of dollars of our hard earned money. And now, under these trying circumstances, the question is both pertinent and interesting, What is our destiny as a nation? Though we are denied the power of omniscience, yet we have inductive powers by which we infer future events from past experience, and from causes now in operation. As sure as the moral government of God is more important than the material, so sure has each nation, and every individual, a mission upon earth. And whether they will it or not, every individual is a cause, or succession of causes, which are constantly producing unending effects, and every nation, or kingdom, is destined to perform an important part upon the theatre of human life.

The history of the Assyrian empire is so imperfectly handed down to us through fable and fiction, that we dare not say precisely what her mission was, or why God suffered such extreme wickedness and tyranny to prevail so long. The Greeks were destined to give literature to the world, and we yet feast upon the works of their poets, orators, and philosophers, which, for profundity of thought, sublimity of imagination, and beauty of diction, have only been eclipsed by the pen of inspiration. The Romans were charged with giving civil laws to the world, which constitute a very important part of our civil jurisprudence to the present time. The Jews were charged with giving to the world a theology, and a system of morality, which contained the very essence of human liberty. And we cannot doubt, that it is our mission to give practical effect to that theology and that liberty to the whole world. We see that God sifted the nations of Europe, and selected a choice seed to plant in this Western world, that they brought with them that light and love of liberty which could not be extinguished without extermination. We see that the most powerful Empire upon earth was unable to crush it out; we see by that holy love of equality in the breasts of our patriotic fathers, though they were then few in number, and very poor.—We see that we have grown into a mighty nation, from the three millions who repelled a powerful nation from our shores, in shame and disgrace; we now number over thirty millions. And we see our vast resources, in agriculture, commerce and manufactures;—and also that in literary acumen, and practical knowledge, we suffer not, in comparison with the old world. But, alas! we see ourselves in the midst of civil war; upon the one hand we see millions impelled by wicked ambition, prompted by Satan, trampling upon the sacred rights of humanity, desolating our cities, ravaging and desolating the fairest portions of our country, where hundreds of thousands of their deluded followers are exposed to all the wretchedness which follows in the train of civil war; an accumulated wretchedness from which we recoil.—And all this perfidy, backed up by hundreds of thousands of armed and mercenary soldiers, aided by pirates destroying our commerce upon the high seas, and bands of robbers destroying our towns and villages, and perpetrating the most wicked and diabolical crimes known to the dark ages. We see whole hecatombs of the purest patriots upon earth, offered willing sacrifices upon the altar of human liberty. And, alas! we see the Vallandighams, the Woods, Seymours, and Woodwardites, in the North and amongst us, denying our Government the right to bring into the field an army to roll back those hordes of wretches, who are fighting to establish over themselves a monarchy, based upon African blood and sweat. One of the darkest features of the cloud suspended over us is, the hundreds of thousands amongst us, who recently sustained those rebel sympathisers at the ballot box, from no higher motive than a few offals of office, doled out to them by their lordly and corrupt masters.

But dark and gloomy as our present condition may appear, we will not despair for a moment; our mission must and will be accomplished. We must remain a model government or the world must become a huge monarchy, and if we would respond intelligently to the question, What is the destiny of our country? or, What is to be the history of our distant future? we must judge of the future from the past. In eighty years from the birth of our independence we have multiplied in population from three, to over thirty millions. By the same ratio (and we have room plenty) our population would be over three hundred millions. We must not forget the exhaustless strength of our Government, both in men and means. Witness the strength and courage of our army; their victory after victory; the tide of rebellion rolled back from State to State; their finance exhausted; their currency worthless; and their means of life melted away; their credit ruined, and starvation staring them in the face.—Whilst we have over twenty millions, whose hearts are throbbing for their own liberty, and the emancipation of our race from degradation and bondage. Witness the fervent prayers which are ascending from ten thousand altars to the God of battles, the Lord of hosts, for the success of our arms.—Witness the palpitations of the human heart every where (except where it is enshrined in a tyrant's heart) for light and liberty. And witness the sympathy amongst the virtuous classes of the people of Europe, expressed in such language as to keep the aristocracy from casting their sword in the scale against us. Shall our faith in a glorious future failor falter for a single moment? But, on the contrary, should we not rather look into the vista with high and holy anticipations of a disenthralled world by our instrumentality? And leaning upon the everlasting arm of Jehovah, we trust that it is our destiny, under Him, to save the rebels themselves from their own folly and wickedness, after visiting their leaders with coudign punishment as an example to future generations. We trust, under Providence, we are charged with saving the millions of the poor, ignorant pine-landers in the South who are now fighting ingloriously for leave to be slaves,—with saving the sediment of democracy in the North, (or rather, the Jacobins,) from producing such a state of things as would invite some Napoleon to take charge of them, whilst their dishonest leaders must sink into endless infamy. We are now bound to expunge slavery from its stronghold, and heal the deep wound which it has inflicted upon us. When we have conquered a lasting peace, saved the Union, undone the heavy burthens, let the captives go free, and broken every yoke of bondage, restored wives to their husbands, and children to their parents, and earnestly reiterate the declaration of our fathers, that "all men are equal, and have a right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness," then the experiment of government by the people will have been tried.

Then the divergent waves of light and liberty will spread out from us through all lands, the genial heat whereof shall gradually melt the chains of tyrants, and sap the thrones of despots, and emancipate our race from darkness, degradation, and cruel bondage. When the Prince of Peace shall reign universal King.

Such we believe to be our high destiny, and such we trust the future historian will write of us. If such anticipations are just, our pages in future history will be so glorious that none will say we made too much sacrifice to accomplish so benevolent a work. With the help of God we will do all and more than we can anticipate.

HOPE.

Our Army Correspondence.

Headquarters Twelfth Army Corps,
Tullahoma, Tenn., Dec. 8, 1863.

GLOBE:—Up to this time in the season the reign of old Boreas has not been very steady in this latitude. His presence has been once slightly felt.—We have had a whiff of the north-east wind, and a few frail snow-flakes; but these came during the last days of November, and the transition from autumn to winter was marked by an elevation of temperature. At present the Northerner is surprised to find such genial warmth in a December sun.

It is gratifying that this splendid weather and an active campaign in Georgia have come together. While the former is vouchsafed to us through the dispensation of Providence, we may hope that success will continue to favor our strong battalions.

No news has been received directly from the front for some days. There is not only an absence of all reliable intelligence from that quarter, but also a cessation of the many incredible rumors that have usually come pouring in. But we have had numerous gentle hints that Grant is using his time diligently, that we are to know nothing of his preparations until they culminate in success, and that they are soon to be followed by the rattle of musketry and the flash of red artillery.

We have been too far from the late battles to learn much concerning them from actual observation. At this place we have seen only the remnants, the rags and tags, as it were, of the conflict. Now and then a hospital train passes northward with a few hundred of the wounded, and prisoners are daily going in the same direction, to a better land than they ever saw before.

There are some efforts made in this army to have the newspapers regularly supplied, but they are not so extensive nor energetic as in the army of the Potomac. The Louisville and Nashville papers have a considerable circulation, being, however, but unworthy substitutes for the more voluminous sheets we have been in the habit of reading. Their meagre news columns are filled, or rather, half-filled, with material for which they are evidently indebted to eastern journals, and it is a notable fact, that detailed accounts of operations in this Department, are transmitted to New York and Philadelphia, pass through the press of those cities, return for republication, and thus eventually fall into the hands of the soldiers here.

There comes occasionally a breath from the North to warn us that the Copperheads are not yet extinct. One of the channels through which they make their existence felt is the profuse manner in which they bestow praises on Geo. B. McClellan,—praises that seem inevitable wherever Copperheadism prevails. During considerable intercourse with western troops I have learned that McClellan is looked upon as a man who does not possess the qualities of a successful military commander, and as one who is vain-glorious and boastful in the highest degree. It is also to be remarked that this sentiment is fast gaining ground among those who served under him in the army of the Potomac. M. S. I.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

All persons interested will please take notice, that the undersigned deputy Collector of U. S. Internal Revenue for Huntingdon county, will attend on the 1st and 3d Tuesdays of each month, at the Jackson Hotel, in the borough of Huntingdon, to receive taxes, &c., commencing on the 7th July.

JAMES CLARKE.

July 7th, 1863.

POCKET-BOOK LOST!

The subscriber having on the 26th day of September, either in the cars or at Saxton, on the Broad Top railroad, between Hun ington and Dudley, lost his Pocket Book, containing his DISCHARGE and other army papers—which would be of no use to any person but the owner.—Any person having the same either at the "Globe" office, or at the Post Office in Coalmont will be liberally rewarded by JAMES DAVIS.

Mineraville, Oct. 14, 1863.

UNION REFUGEES.—INFORMATION WANTED.

The undersigned, a Union refugee, who was compelled to leave Rockingham county, Virginia, on the 13th May, 1862, in company with John Young, Henry Meadows and John Merrill, all of Rockingham county, Virginia, is anxious to learn the whereabouts of any other refugees from that section, and especially of his father—Nicholas Breedlin—who, it is supposed, is now in Ohio.

Any information which may lead to the discovery of the present residence of any of the above persons, will be thankfully received. Address as follows,

RICHARD BREEDIN,
Paradise Furnace, Hunt. Co., Penna.

☞ Papers friendly to the cause will confer a favor on one who has suffered severely for his love for the Union, by publishing the above.

NEW GOODS
FOR FALL AND WINTER.
Wm. MARCH & BROTHER,

Respectfully inform their numerous customers, and the public generally, that they have just received a large and splendid stock of Goods at their store in MARKLESBURG, consisting in part of

DRY GOODS,
DRESS GOODS,
SILKS,
NOTIONS,
HATS & CAPS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
GROCERIES,
WOOD & WILLOW WARE,
TOBACCO,
SEGARS,
NAILS,
GLASS,
OLD MEAT,
CRACKERS,
PROVISIONS,
FISH,
SALT, &c., &c.
Also—BONNETS and TINWARE;

NOW FOR BARGAINS.

And in fact everything usually kept in a first class country store, which were bought low for cash and will be sold at corresponding low prices for cash or country produce, and request the public to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, feeling satisfied we can offer superior inducements to cash buyers.

We repectfully request the patronage of all, and especially our Trough Creek Valley friends.

Everything taken in exchange for goods except promises.

☞ Cash paid for all kinds of grain, for which the highest market prices will be given.

Wm. March is agent for the Broad Top Railroad Company at Marklesburg Station. He is prepared to ship all kinds of grain to the Eastern markets. Having a large and commodious warehouse, farmers can store with him their grain and flour until ready to ship. Every convenience will be afforded them.

We have also a stock of FASHIONABLE FURNITURE which will be sold at reasonable prices.

WILLIAM MARCH & BRO.

Marklesburg, Oct. 28, 1863.

AGENCY,
FOR COLLECTING SOLDIERS
CLAIMS, BOUNTY, BACK PAY
AND PENSIONS.

ALL who may have any claims against the Government for Bounty, Back Pay and Pensions, can have their claims promptly collected by applying either in person or by letter to

W. H. WOODS,
Attorney at Law,
Huntingdon, Pa.

August 12, 1863.

FANCY FURS, FANCY FURS.

JOHN FARREIRA,
718 ARCH Street
below Eighth, southside,
PHILADELPHIA.

Importer & Manufacturer and Dealer in all kinds of FANCY FURS, for Ladies' and Children's wear.

I desire to return my thanks to my friends of Huntingdon and the surrounding Counties, for their very liberal patronage extended to me during the last few years, and would say to them that I have *now in store*, of my own importation and Manufacture, a very extensive *assortment* of all the different kinds and qualities of FANCY FURS, *for Ladies and Children*, that will be worn during the Fall and Winter seasons.

Being the direct Importer of all my Furs from Europe, and having them manufactured under my own supervision, enables me to offer my customers and the public a much handsomer Set of Furs for the same money. Ladies please give me a call before purchasing!

☞ Remember the name, number and street: John Farreira, (New Fur Store,) 718 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

Sept. 16, 1863.—6m.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, Dec. 16, 1863.

LOCAL & PERSONAL.

Horrible Accident.—The Tyrone *Herald* of Dec. 11th, says:—On last Friday evening a little after dark, a man was found lying dead on the railroad track, near the Upper Tyrone Forge, and a short distance below this place. The body was brought to the station, and as no one recognized it an inquest was held. The upper part of the head of the unfortunate man was completely crushed and the brain and blood could be found for several rods on the iron rails. His pockets were examined by the jury, expecting to find some book or paper whereby he might be identified, but nothing could be found. One of the jury proposed that his arms be examined, when on his right arm was found the name T. Hunter. Immediately every one recognized him as Thomas Hunter, of Ironsville, this county. It was said that one of his brothers was at the Central Hotel, attending a ball, who was sent for, and who also identified him. It was ascertained that Mr. Hunter intended coming to Tyrone in the evening, and it is supposed that while he was watching a train which was coming to meet him, another approached him from behind unnoticed, as the accident must have occurred about the time the Freights east and the Mail Train west pass each other at that place. Deceased leaves a wife and two children.

Iron City College, Pittsburgh, Pa.—There is no Institution of learning in the country, at present, attracting so great an amount of attention as this. Students are flocking to it from all parts of the country, on account of the reputation it has among business men for making thorough, practical and reliable accountants.

Its graduates take precedence over those of all other Commercial Schools; a Diploma from this College being a certain passport to success in business life.

The Faculty is composed of skillful and experienced men, who stand at the head of their profession, and who are well known to be eminently fitted for the positions they occupy. Every young man in the country should try to avail himself of the advantages afforded by a course of study in this College. Circulars of the College, containing full information, can be had on addressing the Principals, Messrs. Jenkins & Smith, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Army of the Potomac, Dec. 11, 1863.

MR. LEWIS. Editor and Proprietor:

SIR: On the arrival of the mail this morning I received a copy of your paper, the *Globe*, in which the names of a Lieutenant and three Sergeants are inscribed as advertising for young ladies' correspondence, addressed to Co. F, 10th Regt., P. R. V. C. It would be proper to notify all young ladies, who are in the habit of corresponding with those whom they never knew, that there are no such men in Co. F, 10th Regt. It is a mistake,—they had better address their correspondence some other place.

Yours truly,
R. H. B.,
Co. F, 10th Regt., P. R. V. C.

Headquarters for Holiday Presents.—Everybody can be accommodated at LEWIS' Book Store. Call and examine his new stock, which consists in part, of Family, Pulpit and Pocket Bibles, Hymn Books, juvenile and other books, Photograph Albums, Satchels, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Pocket-Books, Card Cases, Accordeons, Violins, Segar Cases, Gold Pens, fine Pocket Knives, Hair Brushes, etc., etc.—His stock is the most extensive ever brought to Huntingdon. Old and young cannot fail to be pleased.

☞ There is in progress in Lewistown a temperance society, whose object is to revive and encourage sobriety in that place. Should not such a society be instituted here, where, we regret to say, many instances of intemperance are observed? It would prove a great benefit to many of our young men who now lead a reckless and downward course, through the cursed agency of intoxicating liquors. See to it, ye who have any desire for the future success and happiness of your sons, and all who endeavor to exalt the reputation of our ancient borough.

Something New.—We direct attention to the advertisement headed "Fishers' Column." The style in which this advertisement is put up we commend to the consideration of all our merchants, and hope it will meet with their approbation, it being a much better way of drawing attention than by having scattered thro'out the columns of the paper a series of notices, and descriptions of sundry articles, saleable and for sale.

Left.—The invalid company which was stationed here for some time past left on Saturday morning. We understand they go to Troy, N. Y. With very few exceptions this company conducted themselves in a proper manner; they obtained the good-will of the community, and take with them our best regards as to their future welfare. Their stay here shall long be remembered.

The Provost Marshal's Office—The Draft. Recruiting, &c.—Almost everybody seems too busy to think of it, but the preparations for the draft are going steadily forward at the office of the proper functionary—the Provost Marshal. Agreeably to an order from Headquarters at Washington, lists of the persons enrolled in each sub-district have been printed and posted up in the public places in each sub-district. They give notice that any one enrolled who is clearly entitled to exemption, may come forward and claim it till the 20th inst., and persons who may be cognizant of others liable to duty, who are not enrolled, are requested to report them. It will be understood that this does not prejudice the right of exemption after the person has been drafted.

Disagreeable.—On Friday last the pavements of our borough were covered with frozen sleet. This made walking very disagreeable, and many a one, cautious and incautious, received a fall, although no serious accident, as we have heard, resulted from them. The next day, however, the sun shone and the sleet was soon turned into slush, which made traveling more inconvenient, if not more dangerous.

☞ Having issued the President's Message in an extra *Globe* to our readers, we devote the space it would occupy in our columns to other subjects of information. Of course, we charge nothing *extra*, and suppose our subscribers do not think we impose on their good nature by acting so generous.

☞ "The old Franklin Almanac," published by A. Winch, 505 Chestnut st., Philadelphia, for 1864, is upon our table. It is one of the best, if not the best, Almanacs published. It contains exclusive of the actual astronomical calculations, a great variety of tales and useful reading matter. It is for sale at Lewis' Book Store. Price 15 cents.

☞ We call attention to card of W. A. Stephens, Esq., who has just stuck out his shingle. We believe Mr. S. to be an honest man, and a gentleman. We hope he may not be wanting profitable calls.

☞ Seth. T. Hurd, editor of the Brownsville *Clipper*, left Brownsville some days ago to visit the seat of war in South Carolina, Virginia, Washington City, &c., on Government business. We suppose his mission is to obtain a full condition of affairs in that department; if so, the Government has made a good appointment.

☞ The Methodist revival still continues with increased success. From appearances, we think the meeting will be held till the end of this week, if not longer.

☞ We noticed, in peregrinating, that the building, formerly used as the German Reformed meeting-house, which so long stood solitary and unoccupied, was being refitted. We understand it is to be made a dwelling-house.

New Firm.—By reference to an advertisement in the *Globe*, it will be seen that the former firm of Fisher & Son, have admitted another member—Thos. C. Fisher—who will hereafter act in such capacity.

It Speaks well for the Place.—Real estate has gone up to a high figure in the ancient borough. Every property offered for sale is "picked up" as soon as offered. At least fifty new dwellings and business stands could be rented next spring if they could be had.

NEW GOODS.—D. P. Gwin has just opened a fine assortment of new goods, and the public are requested to call and examine the same and be convinced that good goods can still be had at reasonable prices.

Change of Time.—The schedule on the Broad Top Road has undergone another change, as can be seen by referring to advertisement.

☞ There will be preaching in the German Reformed church of this place on next Sabbath, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

☞ A. B. Cunningham & Co., continues to sell their goods at reduced prices, in order to sell off their large stock before they move into their large Store House on Rail Road street. Persons in want of goods will do well to call and see them.

LOST.—On Wednesday evening the 4th inst. on Hill street, a large gold Breast Pin, containing hair. A reward of one dollar will be paid for the recovery of the same if left at this office.

MARRIED,

IN Huntingdon, on the 1st of Dec. by Rev. G. W. Zahniser, Mr. D. R. P. Fleehner, to Miss Amanda J. Douglass, both of McConnellstown Pa.

On the 26th of Nov. at Boalsburg, Centre county Pa., by Rev. D. Moser, Mr. John Wilson, to Miss Lizzie Rudy, both of Huntingdon county, Pa.

AT Petersburg, on the 11th inst., by Joseph Johnston, Esq., Mr. Joseph A. FLEMMING and Miss LYDIA F. FLEMMING, both of Monroe Furnace.

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

Extra Family Flour ₰ bbl	$6,50@7,25
Extra do ₰ cwt	3,75
White Wheat	1,50
Red Wheat	1,15
Rye	1,10
Corn	1,00
Oats	62
Cloverseed	6,75
Flaxseed	2,25
Dried Apples	1,50
Butter	25
Eggs	15
Lard	15
Ham	18
Shoulder	12
Sides	12
Tallow	10

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

FOR THE GREATEST VARIETY
OF
Handsome and Useful Articles,
Call at LEWIS' Book Store.

W. A. STEPHENS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

OFFICE—In Brick Row nearly opposite Court House, on Hill Street, Huntingdon, Pa.

Huntingdon, Dec. 16, 1863.

TAVERN LICENSES.—The following persons have filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Huntingdon county, their petitions for licenses to keep Inns or Taverns in said county and which will be presented to the Judge of said Court on the third Monday of January next, for allowance:

Augustin D. Custe, Broad Top City.
Francis Dunn, Cookstown.
Adam Zeigler, Marklesburg.

W. C. WAGONER, Clerk.
Clerk's Office, Huntingdon, Dec. 16, 1863.

STRAY COW.—Came to the farm now occupied by the subscriber, in Alexandria, Pa., on or about the first of November last, a small brown-spotted mooly COW, supposed to be about four years old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away, otherwise she will be disposed of according to law.

GEO. W. HUYETT.
Alexandria, Dec. 16, 1863*

NOTICE.—The firm of Fisher & Son, having dissolved, a new firm has been formed, to wit: Thomas Fisher, H. G. Fisher, and Thos. C. Fisher, trading as the firm of Fisher & Sons. Those having accounts with the old firm are requested to come and make settlement.

Huntingdon, Dec. 9, 1863–4t

DESERTED FROM THE U. S. A. Corporal VICTOR V. DOUGHERTY, Co. M, 19th Penna. Vol. Cavalry, aged 22 years; 5 feet, 8 inches high, blue eyes, brown hair; by occupation a carpenter. Said Dougherty was enlisted in Huntingdon, Pa., August 25, 1863, was mustered into the service in Philadelphia, to serve three years.

Also—Private WM. HOUCK, Co. M, 19th P. V. Cavalry, aged 20; 5 feet, 6 inches high, blue eyes, dark hair, fair complexion, and by occupation a blacksmith. Said Houck was enlisted at Huntingdon, Pa., to serve for three years.

A reward of $30 is offered for the arrest and delivery of each or either of the above-named deserters.

SAMU. S. HUYETT,
Dec16, 1863. Capt. Co. M, 19th Reg., Pa. Cav.

GOLD PENS,
AND
POCKET-KNIVES,
A new stock of the best manufacture, just received and for sale at LEWIS' Book Store.

DIARIES FOR 1864,
Received and for sale
At LEWIS' Book Store.

BOOKS FOR THE HOLIDAYS!!
FOR OLD AND YOUNG,
Just received and for sale at LEWIS' Book Store.

ALBUMS for the HOLIDAYS!!
A beautiful assortment of PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS just received and for sale
AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

HOLIDAY GIFTS!

SATCHELS,
PORT-MONNAIES,
PURSES,
POCKET-BOOKS,
PORTFOLIOS,
CARD CASES,
SEGAR CASES, &c., &c.,
A handsome assortment just received At LEWIS' Book Store.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.,
AT
PUBLIC SALE!

THE subscriber will sell at public sale, at the Franklin Hotel, in the borough of Huntingdon,
On Saturday, 26th of December, 1863,
At 12 o'clock, noon,
The following property, to wit:—
7 head of horses, 3 buggies without tops, 3 buggies with tops, and one two horse carriage. Also, a stage suitable for twelve passengers, six sett of single harness and one double set, and five saddles and bridles.
Terms cash on delivery of property.
Dec10,1863. JAMES M. BURDEN.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!
25 PER CENT. CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST!
SIMON COHN,
AT COFFEE RUN STATION,
Would respectfully call the attention of his old patrons specially, and the public in general, to his extensive stock of well selected new Goods, just received from the Eastern cities, consisting, in part, of
Dry-Goods,
Clothing, Woolen Ware, Notions,
Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Bonnets, Shawls, Circulars, Hardware, Queensware, Groceries, Wood and Willow-ware, Tobacco, Segars, Nails, Glass, Provisions, Oil, Fish, Salt, Tinware, Copper Ware, Drugs and Medicines, Clocks, Watches, &c.
and all other articles kept in a first class country store; all selected with the greatest care and which were purchased for cash only, and affords him to sell them at a very low figure. The public will find it to their advantage to call and examine our unsurpassed stock, before purchasing elsewhere. No pains will be spared in showing our Goods. Ladies are specially invited to examine our large stock of fashionable dress goods; Shawls, Circulars, Furs, and a great variety of Woolen goods, Hosiery, &c.
All kinds of produce taken in exchange at the highest market prices.—Cash not refused. By strict attention to the wants of customers, we hope to receive a continuation of the liberal patronage with which we have been heretofore favored. Come one and all, and PAY.
☞ New Goods received daily.
SIMON COHN.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons interested that the following Inventories of the goods and chattels set to widows, under the provisions of the Act of 14th of April, A. D 1851, have been filed in the office of the Clerk of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county and will be presented for "approval by the Court" on Wednesday, the 13th of January, A. D. 1864.
The goods and chattels which were of John Stewart, late of Barre township in said county, dec'd., taken by his widow Amanda Stewart.
The appraisement of the goods and chattels &c., which were of Samuel Myers, late of Warriorsmark township dec'd., as appraised and taken by his children.
The goods and chattels which were of George Gilleland late of Cromwell township in said county dec'd., taken by his widow Caroline Gilleland.
The goods and chattels which were of Thomas Yawn late of Tell township in said county dec'd., taken by his widow Elizabeth J. Yawn.
The goods and chattels of John Ridenour late of Juniata township, at the time of his death, taken by his widow Elizabeth Ridenouer.
The goods and chattels of John H. Stonebraker late of Franklin township, at the time of his death, taken by his widow Hannah Stonebraker.
The goods and chattels of James Baker late of the Borough of Orbisonia, at the time of his death, taken by his widow.
The goods and chattels which were of Jr. H. O. Corbin late of the borough of Huntingdon dec'd., taken by his widow Mary Corbin.
The goods and chattels of William Wagoner late of Clay township dec'd., taken by his widow Sarah Wagoner.
The goods and Chattels which were of Hon. James Gwin late of the borough of Huntingdon dec'd., taken by his widow Rachel Gwin.
DANIEL W. WOMELSDORF,
Dec. 16, 1863. Clerk.

PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE, 17th DISTRICT PENNA.
Huntingdon, August 25, 1863.
NOTICE is hereby given that a reward of ten dollars and the reasonable expense incurred, will be paid to ANY PERSON for the apprehension and delivery of a deserter at the Headquarters of the nearest Provost Marshal.
J. D. CAMPBELL,
Sept. 2, 1863. Capt. and Pro. Mar.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, to all persons interested, that the following named persons have settled their accounts in the Register's Office, at Huntingdon, and that the said accounts will be presented for confirmation and allowance, at an Orphan's Court, to be held at Huntingdon, in and for the county of Huntingdon, on Monday the 11th day of January next, (1864,) to wit:
1. Administration account of John Thompson, administrator of Robert Harper, late of West township, dec'd.
2. Account of William Bell, guardian of Alexander Jackson, William Jackson, Elizabeth Jackson, and Jane Jackson, minor children of David Jackson, late of Barree township, dec'd.
3. Account of Thomas Whittaker, guardian of Calvin Laird.
4. Administration account of John Shaver, administrator of William Shaver, late of Shirley township, dec'd.
5. The Administration account of John Shaver, administrator of William Shaver, dec'd., as filed by Wm. B. Leas, administrator of the said John Shaver, now dec'd.
6. The account, and the distribution of the balance of the said account, of William Dowling, Trustee appointed by the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county to make sale of the Real Estate of William Dean, late of the township of Penn, in the said county, dec'd.
7. Administration account of John McNeal, executor of the last Will of Robert McNeal, late of Clay township, Huntingdon county, dec'd.
8. The account of Daniel Proutwine and Jane Hoffman, executors of the last Will and Testament of William Hoffman, late of Jackson township, Huntingdon county, dec'd.
9. The account of John McNeal, administrator of Jacob G. Ketterman, late of Clay township, Huntingdon county, dec'd.
10. The account of David D. Skinner, administrator of Alexander Beers, late of Tell township, Huntingdon county, dec'd.
11. The account of Joseph M. Stevens, guardian of Martha S. Reed, minor daughter of Joseph Reed, late of West township, dec'd.
12. Administration account of Benjamin Hartman, administrator of John Borst, late of West township, dec'd.
13. Partial administration account of Robert Bigham, administrator of Thomas Bigham, late of Shirley township, Huntingdon county, dec'd.
14. Final account of Lewis Stoever and Rebecca Wilson, administrators of the estate of John Wilson, late of Cass township, Huntingdon county, dec'd.
15. Administration account of Wm. P. Orbison, Esq., administrator of the goods, &c., of Alexander Gwin, late of the borough of Huntingdon, dec'd., who died intestate.
16. Administration account of William P Orbison, Esq., executor of the last Will of Mary Allison, late of the borough of Huntingdon, dec'd.
17. Administration account of William P. Orbison, executor of Catharine M. Gwin, late of the borough of Huntingdon, dec'd.
18. Trust account of Mary Allison, executrix and trustee under the Will of Robert Allison, dec'd., filed by Wm. P. Orbison, her executor.
19. Trust account of Wm. P. Orbison, trustee of N. D. Bingham, dec'd., appointed by the Orphans' Court under Will of Robert Allison, dec'd.
20. Final account of David Caldwell, administrator of Samuel Caldwell, late of Cromwell township, Huntingdon county, dec'd.
21. Administration account of David S. Ker acting administrator of John Ker, dec'd., who in his life-time was one of the administrators of Patrick Lang, late of Walker township, in the county of Huntingdon, dec'd., for the estate of said John Ker, dec'd.
DANIEL W. WOMELSDORF,
Register's Office, Register.
Dec. 16, 1863.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias to me directed, I will expose to public sale, at the dwelling-house on the premises,
On Saturday, 2d of January, 1864,
at one o'clock, P. M. that certain tract of land situate in West township, Huntingdon county, adjoining Mahlen Stryker on the north, John Gregory on the west, James Myton on the east, and ——— McFarland on the south; containing 230 acres, more or less, of which about 160 acres are cleared, having thereon a large brick dwelling-house, a large frame barn, a number of outbuildings, and a young apple orchard. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Samuel Stryker.
GEO. W. JOHNSTON, Sheriff.
SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Huntingdon, Dec. 21, 1863.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.
On and after Thursday, Dec. 10, 1863, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

UP TRAINS. Even'g P. M.	Morn'g A. M.	STATIONS AND SIDINGS.	DOWN TRAINS Morn'g A. M.	Even'g P. M.
LE 3 50	LE 7 45	Huntingdon,	AR 11 10	AR 7 10
4 10	8 05	McConnellstown,	10 52	6 51
4 18	8 13	Pleasant Grove,	10 45	6 44
4 35	8 29	Marklesburg,	10 31	6 30
4 [illegible]	8 [illegible]	Coffee Run,	10 17	6 16
4 47	8 55	Rough & Ready,	10 10	6 09
5 07	9 05	Cove,	9 59	5 59
5 11	9 09	Fisher's Summit,	9 55	5 55
AR 5 30	AR 9 25	Saxton,	LE 9 40	LE 5 40
LE 5 40	LE 9 40		AR 9 25	AR 5 30
5 57	10 00	Riddlesburg,	9 07	5 10
6 03	10 08	Hopewell,	9 00	5 01

BEDFORD RAIL ROAD.

6 19	10 24	Piper's Run,	8 44	4 45
6 44	10 49	Hamilton,	8 24	4 20
AR 7 00	AR 11 05	Bloody Run,	LE 8 10	LE 4 05

SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

LE 9 40		Saxton,	AR 6 30	AR 5 30
9 55		Coalmont,	8 15	5 15
10 00		Crawford,	8 05	5 05
AR 10 10		Dudley,	LE 8 00	LE 5 00
		Broad Top City,		

Huntingdon, Dec. 16, 1863. JAS. LEWIS, Supt.

U. S. 5-20'S!

The Secretary of the Treasury has not yet given notices of any intention to withdraw this popular Loan from sale at Par, and until ten days notice is given, the undersigned, as "General Subscripton Agent," will continue to supply the public.
The whole amount of the Loan authorized is Five Hundred Millions of Dollars. Nearly Four Hundred Millions have been already subscribed for and paid into the Treasury, mostly within the last seven months. The large demand from abroad, and the rapidly increasing home demand for use as the basis for circulation by National Banking Associations now organizing in all parts of the country, will, in a very short period, absorb the balance. Sales have lately ranged from ten to fifteen millions weekly, frequently exceeding three millions daily, and as it is well known that the Secretary of the Treasury has ample and unfailing resources in the Duties on Imports and Internal Revenues, and in the issue of the Interest bearing Legal Tender Treasury Notes, it is almost a certainty that he will not find it necessary, for a long time to come, to seek a market for any other long or permanent Loans, THE INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL OF WHICH ARE PAYABLE IN GOLD.
Prudence and self-interest must force the minds of the contemplating the formation of National Banking Associations, as well as the minds of all who have idle money on their hands, to the prompt conclusion that they should lose no time in subscribing to this most popular Loan. It will soon be beyond their reach, and advance to a handsome premium, as was the result with the "Seven-Thirty" Loan, when it was all sold and could no longer be subscribed for at par.
It is a six per cent. Loan, the Interest and Principal payable in Coin, thus yielding over Nine per cent. per annum at the present rate of premium on coin.
The Government requires all duties on imports to be paid in Coin; these duties have, for a long time past, amounted to over a Quarter of a Million of Dollars daily, a sum nearly three times greater than that required in the payment of the interest on all the 5-20's and other permanent Loans. So that it is hoped that the surplus Coin in the Treasury, at no distant day, will enable the United States to resume specie payments upon all liabilities.
The Loan is called 5-20 from the fact that whilst the Bonds may run for 20 years, yet the Government has a right to pay them off in Gold, at par, at any time after 5 years.
The interest is paid half-yearly, viz:—on the first days of November and May.
Subscribers can have Coupon Bonds, which are payable to bearer, and are $50, $100, $500, and $1,000, or Registered Bonds of same denominations, and in addition, $5000 and $10,000. For Banking purposes and for investments of Trust-monies the Registered Bonds are preferable.
These 5-20's cannot be taxed by States, cities, towns or counties, and the Government tax on them is only one and a half per cent., on the amount of income, when the income of the holder exceeds Six Hundred dollars per annum, all other investments, such as income from Mortgages, Railroad Stock and Bonds, etc., must pay from three to five per cent. tax on the income.
Banks and Bankers throughout the Country will continue to dispose of the Bonds, and all orders by mail, or otherwise, promptly attended to.
The inconvenience of a few days' delay in the delivery of the Bonds is unavoidable, the demand being so great; but as interest commences from the day of subscription, no loss is occasioned, and every effort is being made to diminish the delay.
JAY COOKE,
SUBSCRIPTION AGENT
114 South Third Street, Phila.
Philadelphia, December 2, 1863.

EYRE & LANDELL,
Fourth & Arch Sts.
PHILADELPHIA.,
ARE OPENING
FOR FALL TRADE,
French MERINOES,
Good BLACK SILKS,
Dark Figured SILKS,
New PLAID SILKS,
New Fancy FLANNELS,
BALMORAL PETTICOATS,
Red, White and Blue FLANNELS, etc.
Sept. 9, 1863–3m.

FISHERS' COLUMN.

STAPLE & FANCY DRY-GOODS, ETC., ETC.

A HANDSOME STOCK of GOODS, of all kinds, is now open for the inspection of the public, and we cordially invite all our Customers and the public generally, to call and be convinced that we are unequalled in the quality, taste, style, and prices of our Goods.
We request the public to bear in mind that we purchase principally from first hands in New York, pay Cash for all we buy, and cannot be rivalled in our facilities for opening for public use, a stock of General Merchandise.

HUNTINGDON MILLS.

GRAIN, FLOUR, AND FEED.

WE ARE PREPARED TO PURchase all kinds of GRAIN, for which we will pay the highest cash prices, and will have for sale at all times, FLOUR, FEED, &c.

PLASTER! PLASTER!!

WE HAVE an IMMENSE STOCK of PLASTER; an ample supply for this and neighboring counties! Having a Mill expressly for grinding it, we can produce finer and more desirable stock than can usually be had.

SALT! SALT!

WE OFFER 500 BBLS. of SPLENdid ONONDAIGA SALT, unequalled in quality and price. G. A. Salt in sacks is also kept constantly on hand.

FISH. FISH.

10 Bbls. No 1 MACKEREL.
10 " No. 2 "
10 " No. 3 "
15 Half Bbls. No. 1 "
20 " " No. 2 "
10 " " No. 3 "
Quarter Barrels and Kits, of all numbers, are also offered.

SUMAC. SUMAC.

WE ARE AT ALL TIMES PREpared to buy SUMAC; will pay cash, or trade, as desired

FLAX. FLAX.

THE HIGH PRICES RULING FOR Cotton Goods has compelled public attention to be more especially directed to the culture of Flax. It can be made by some attention, one of the most valuable products a farmer can produce; an acre readily producing 50 to 60 Dollars worth of fibre and seed. Great care should be taken by growers to have their Flax spread very thin when rolling; when watered sufficiently on one side, it should be turned, and subject to exposure until all the stalks get a grey color, and the lint readily separates from the wood by a gentle rub.
It should on a very dry day be tied in bundles; and is then ready for the mill: As a general thing too much seed is sown on an acre: Unless the ground is very rich one Bushel per acre is sufficient: If the ground is very strong one and one fourth bushel is ample.
Dec 16, 1863.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given to all persons interested that the undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court, of Huntingdon county, to distribute the fund in the hands of George Jackson and Hannah Livingston, administrators of James Livingston, deceased, will attend at his office in Huntingdon, on Saturday, the 26th of December, next, at one o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of making said distribution, when and where all persons having claims against the said fund are required to present them or be debarred from coming in for a share of the said fund.
THEO. H. CREMER,
Dec. 9, 1863. Auditor.

ORNAMENTAL IRON WORKS.
WOOD & PEROT, 1136 Ridge avenue,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Offer for sale upon the most favorable Terms, NEW and BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS in great variety, of IRON RAILINGS for CEMETERIES, RESIDENCES, &c., of Wrought and Cast Iron, and GALVANIZED IRON, and BRASS TUBING; IRON VERANDAHS, BALCONIES, STAIRS, COUNTERS, FOUNTAINS, GATES, COLUMNS, HITCHING POSTS, LAMP STANDS, VASES, TABLES, FLOWER STANDS, SOFAS, CHAIRS, STATUARY, ANIMALS, and all other Iron Work of a Decorative character. Designs forwarded for selection. Persons applying for the same, will please state the kind of work needed.
Sept. 9, 1863–3m

New Cheap and Good
DRY-GOODS, GROCERIES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
AND
PROVISIONS OF ALL KINDS,
Just received by Canal and Railroad from the East and West, and for sale at LOW PRICES.
Our stock consists chiefly of DRY-GOODS of all kinds BOOTS and SHOES for Ladies, Misses, Men, Boys and Children, of the best quality. Best brands of TOBACCO and SEGARS. GROCERIES of every variety. Cedar and Willow-ware of all kinds.
ALSO,
Steel, Iron and Nails, Fish, Barrel and Sack Salt, Plaster and Coal.
☞ The highest price paid for all kinds of Grain in Cash.
For sale at the new WARE-HOUSE on the Canal, west end of HUNTINGDON.
LLOYD & HENRY.
Huntingdon, Dec. 2, 1863.–4t.

A. ELTON & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND DEALERS IN
Leather, Sumac, Sheep & Calf Skin
NO. 434 NTH. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
Leather, Sumac, and Skins, bought, or sold on Commission. Advances made on Consignments. [Dec2'63.]

REAL ESTATE.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF
BROAD TOP COAL LANDS.
Several tracts of valuable Coal Land on Broad Top Mountain, late the property of Captain John McCanles, dec'd., are offered for sale. Maps and descriptions can be seen at the office of Henry D. Moore, 228 Walnut street, Philadelphia.
HENRY D. MOORE,
GEORGE P. McLEAN,
Dec. 2, 1863–1m. Executors.

PRIVATE SALE OF
REAL ESTATE.
The subscriber being desirous of moving to the West, offers for sale
TWO TRACTS OF LAND,
in Penn township, Huntingdon county, to wit:
No. 1.—A farm containing 214 acres, 140 cleared and under cultivation. The improvements are a good two story log house with cellar, good log barn, and other outbuildings.
No. 2.—A farm containing about 200 acres, about 125 cleared and under cultivation. The improvements are a story and a half log house with cellar, cabin barn and other outbuildings.
Terms made known by the subscriber residing on first described farm. [Dec,1863.] PHILIP GARNER.

REAL ESTATE at PUBLIC SALE.
The undersigned, executors of John McCahan, by virtue of the power and authority vested in them by the will of said deceased, will offer at public sale, at the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon,
On Friday, December 18, 1863,
At 1 o'clock, P. M., of said day,
The Farm, now in tenure of Jonathan Hardy, known as the "Bony Farm," in Henderson township, Huntingdon county, about two and a half miles north of Huntingdon, on the road leading to the Warm Springs. This farm is composed of several surveys, containing, altogether, about 700 Acres, and the greater part of it is covered with valuable white oak, black oak, hickory and pine timber. About 150 acres are in good cultivation. The improvements are a good log dwelling house and log barn. A never failing spring of good water convenient to the buildings. This property will sold as a whole, or in separate tracts, as purchasers may desire.
ALSO—A tract of timber land, situate in Walker township, Huntingdon county, surveyed on a warrant to Geo. Cutwait, containing about 100 acres, adjoining lands of B. Grafius, W. S. Lincoln, and others.
Terms of sale will be made known on the day of sale.
JOHN CRESSWELL,
JOHN K. McCAHAN,
Dec. 2, 1863. Exec'rs of John McCahan, dec'd.

[ADJOURNED SALE.]
VALUABLE FARM
AT
PUBLIC SALE.
ESTATE OF CHRISTOPHER IRVINE, DEC'D.
Will be exposed to Public Sale,
On Thursday, December 24, 1863,
A valuable lime stone farm, situate in West township, 4 miles east of Petersburg, on the Shaver's Creek road, adjoining lands of Jonathan Wilson, George Borst, and others, containing 126 Acres, 100 acres of which are cleared and in a good state of cultivation—the balance being well timbered; having thereon erected a two story brick dwelling-house, with kitchen in basement, bank barn, and all the necessary outbuildings.
Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M. Terms made known on day of sale, by
ADAM LIGHTNER,
BENJ. HARTMAN,
Dec. 2, 1863 Executors.

PUBLIC SALE OF TOWN PROPERTY.
By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, the following real estate, late of Isaac Dorland, deceased, will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon,
On Wednesday, 23d of December, next,
at 10 o'clock, A. M., to wit: Lot numbered 76 in the recorded plan of the said borough, extending from Hill street to Allegheny street, fronting 60 feet on each of said streets, and having a two story frame and weather boarded DOUBLE HOUSE on Hill street, and a log house on Allegheny street, a frame stable and other outbuildings; also, a well, with pump, and cistern.
The house on Hill street (the mansion) contains five rooms and a kitchen on the first floor, and four rooms on the second floor, with gas pipes and fixtures in it; and is a good location for business, or for a residence for one or two families. Possession to be given on the 1st of April 1864.
ALSO—Three adjoining vacant Lots fronting 50 feet each, on the west side of Charles street, between Mifflin and Church streets, in said borough, and extending back 190 feet to an alley. These will be sold together, or separately, to suit purchasers; and possession will be given immediately, if desired.
TERMS OF SALE.—One-third of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of the sale, and the balance in two equal annual payments, with interest, to be secured by the bonds and mortgages of the purchasers.
THOMAS FISHER,
Nov. 25, 1863. Trustee.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.
Real estate of John White, deceased.
By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, the undersigned, trustee appointed to make sale of the real estate of John White, late of the borough of Huntingdon, deceased, will expose to public sale by vendue or outcry at the Court House in Huntingdon,
On Saturday, 19th of December, next,
at 1 o'clock, P. M., all that farm and tract of land situate in Walker township, in said county, adjoining lands of James Port, John Lewis' devisees and John McCahan's devisees, containing about one hundred and six acres, the greater part being cleared, with a log house, frame barn, and other outbuildings thereon erected.
ALSO—A lot of ground in the said township of Walker, bounded by lands of John McCahan's devisees, James Port, and others, being a meadow lot, with no buildings thereon, containing about six acres.
ALSO—All that lot of ground in that part of the borough of Huntingdon, known as Portstown, fronting ——— feet on Allegheny street, extending back to the Juniata river, bounded on the east by a lot of Mrs. Mary White, and on the west by a lot of A. & J. Port, with a log house and stable thereon erected.
TERMS OF SALE:—One-third of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of the sale, one third in one year thereafter with interest and the remaining third at the death of the widow with interest; the said interest to be paid to the said widow annually during her life, to be secured by the bonds and mortgage of the purchaser.
GEO. W. JOHNSTON, Trustee.
Huntingdon, Nov. 23, 1863.

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE.
By virtue of authority given to the undersigned Administrators of William Stone, by an order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, they will sell at public sale on the premises,
On Friday, 18th of December, 1863,
At one o'clock of said day, all the following real estate, situate in Hopewell township, in said county, bounded on the north by lands of J. T. and J. Shirley; on the east by Rough and Ready Furnace lands; on the south by lands of Edward Reiland, and on the west by lands of Leonard Weaver; containing 220 Acres, and allowance, more or less, about 100 acres being cleared and under cultivation, having thereon erected a log frame house and log barn. It is a desirable location, being only 1½ miles from Cove station on the Huntingdon & Broad Top Railroad.
TERMS OF SALE.—One-third of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of sale, and the residue in two equal annual payments thereafter with interest, to be secured by the bonds and mortgage of the purchaser.
JACOB WEAVER,
WILLIAM STONE,
Nov. 16, 1863* Administrators.

KEYSTONE CIDER MILLS
FOR SALE
at the Manufacturer's price—$40 to $45,
By T. H. CREMER
Sept. 9, 1863.] Huntingdon, Pa

UNION STEAM MILLS.
WM. R. HUGHES,
WILLMORE,
Cambria county, Pa.,
Dealer in
Cherry, Ash, Poplar, Sugar Maple, White Maple, Bass and Hemlock lumber.
Bills of frame lumber furnished on short notice.
WM. R. HUGHES.
Nov. 18, 1863–3m*

READING RAIL ROAD,
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM THE North and North-West for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, READING, POTTSVILLE, LEBANON, ALLENTOWN, EASTON, &c., &c.
Trains leave HARRISBURG for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, READING, POTTSVILLE, and all Intermediate Stations, at 8 A. M., and 2.00 P. M.
NEW-YORK Express leaves HARRISBURG at 3.00 A. M., arriving at NEW-YORK at 10,15 the same morning.
Fares from HARRISBURG: To NEW-YORK, $5 15; to PHILADELPHIA, $5 35 and $2 80. Baggage checked through.
Returning, leave NEW-YORK at 6 A. M., 12 Noon, and 7 P. M., (PITTSBURGH EXPRESS arriving at HARRISBURG at 2 A. M.) Leave PHILADELPHIA at 8.15 A. M., and 3.30 P. M.
Sleeping cars in the NEW-YORK EXPRESS TRAINS, through to and from PITTSBURGH without change.
Passengers by the CATAWISSA Rail Road leave TAMAQUA at 8.50 A. M., for PHILADELPHIA and all Intermediate Stations; and at 2.15 P. M., for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, and all Way Points.
Trains leave POTTSVILLE at 9.15 A. M., and 2.30 P. M., for PHILADELPHIA, HARRISBURG and NEW-YORK.
An Accommodation Passenger Train leaves READING at 6.30 A. M., and returns from PHILADELPHIA at 4.30 P. M.
☞ All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
A Sunday train leaves POTTSVILLE at 7.30 A. M., and PHILADELPHIA at 3.15 P. M.

PENNSYLVANIA, SS:

In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of the said Commonwealth:

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, The President of the United States, by Proclamation, bearing date on the Seventeenth day of October, inst., has called for THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND VOLUNTEERS, to recruit the regiments now in the field from the respective States: And whereas, By information received this day, the quota of the State of Pennsylvania under said call is declared to be THIRTY-EIGHT THOUSAND TWO HUNDRED AND SIXTY-EIGHT MEN, (38,268:) And whereas, The President, in his said Proclamation, requests the Governors of the respective States to assist in raising the force thus required:

Now, therefore, I, Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do earnestly call on the good and loyal freemen of this Commonwealth, to enlist in the service of the United States, under the Proclamation aforesaid, so that the required quota may be made up before the Fifth day of January next, on which day the President announces that a draft will commence for any deficiency that may then exist in the same.

The freemen of Pennsylvania enlisting under this call will be attached to regiments from this State. All who are willing to enlist are requested to present themselves at once, for that purpose, to the United States Provost Marshals' recruiting and mustering offices, in the respective cities, towns and counties. They will receive the following sums on allowance, pay, premium, and bounty, viz:

To every recruit who is a *veteran volunteer*, as defined in General Orders of the War Department of June 25, 1863, No. 191, for recruits of veteran volunteers, one month's pay in advance, and a bounty and premium amounting to $402. To all other recruits not veterans, accepted and enlisted as required in existing Orders, one months pay in advance, and in addition a bounty and premium amounting to $302.

Any further information desired can be obtained from the Provost Marshals of the respective districts.

In making this appeal to the good and loyal freemen of Pennsylvania, I feel entire confidence that it will be effectually responded to. The approaching expiration of the term of enlistment of the men now in the field renders it necessary to replenish our regiments. Let us maintain the glory which their valor and conduct have reflected on the Commonwealth, and let our people show, by their promptness and alacrity on this occasion, that they have not abated in courage or love of country, or in the determination that the unholy rebellion, already stunned and staggering, shall be utterly crushed and extinguished.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State at Harrisburg, this twenty-eighth day of October, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three and of the Commonwealth the eighty-eighth

By the Governor: A. G. CURTIN.

ELI SLIFER, Sec'y of the Commonwealth.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

FISHER & SON

Have just Opened and offer to the Public,

A

SPLENDID STOCK

OF

WELL SELECTED NEW GOODS,

AT

REDUCED PRICES.

THE PUBLIC

Will please call and examine our Goods.

FISHER & SON.

Sept 30, 1863.

NEW CLOTHING

AT LOW PRICES.

M. CUTMAN

HAS JUST OPENED A FINE STOCK OF NEW

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,

Which he offers to all who want to be

CLOTHED,

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

His Stock consists of Ready-made Clothing for

MEN AND BOYS,

ALSO,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, &C., &C.

Should gentlemen desire any particular kind or cut of clothing not found in the stock on hand, by leaving their measure they can be accommodated at short notice.

Call at the east corner of the Diamond, over Long's Grocery.

MANUAL GUTMAN.

Huntingdon, Sept 30, 1863.

NEW STOCK OF GOODS.

EVERYBODY IS INVITED TO CALL AT

S. S. SMITH'S STORE,

ON HILL STREET, HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

THE BEST

SUGAR and MOLASSES,
COFFEE, TEA and CHOCOLATE,
FLOUR, FISH, SALT and VINEGAR,
CONFECTIONERIES, CIGARS and TOBACCO,
SPICES OF THE BEST, AND ALL KINDS,

and every other article usually found in a Grocery Store

ALSO— Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs,
Paints, Varnishes, Oils and Spts. Turpentine,
Fluid, Alcohol, Glass and Putty,
BEST WINE and BRANDY for medical purposes.
ALL THE BEST PATENT MEDICINES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,

and a large number of articles too numerous to mention, The public generally will please call and examine for themselves and learn my prices.

S. S. SMITH.

Huntingdon, Sept. 30, 1863.

HEAD QUARTERS

FOR

NEW GOODS.

D. P. GWIN

INFORMS THE PUBLIC

THAT HE HAS

JUST OPENED

A

SPLENDID STOCK of NEW GOODS

THAT

CAN'T BE BEAT

IN

CHEAPNESS AND QUALITY.

COME AND SEE.

D. P. GWIN.

Sept 30, 1863.

WATCHES, JEWELRY AND SILVER-WARE.

The undersigned would respectfully invite your attention to his well selected stock of Fine Gold and Silver WATCHES, Fine Gold JEWELRY, of every kind and variety of styles—comprising all of the *newest and most fashionable designs.*

Also, SOLID SILVER WARE, *equal to coin*—and the best make of *Silver Plated* Ware. Each article is warranted to be as *represented.*

☞ Watches and Jewelry carefully *repaired* and satisfaction guaranteed.

JACOB HARLEY,
(Successor to Stauffer & Harley.)
No. 622 Market St., Phila.

Sept. 9, 1863-3m.

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want fashionable Goods

1863.

FALL AND WINTER

FASHIONS!

ROBT. KING,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Hill St., one door west of Carmon's Store,

HAS A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS.

His assortment consists of

CLOTHS,

CASSIMERES, and

PLAIN AND FANCY VESTINGS,

the neatest and best that could be found in the city, all of which he will take pleasure in exhibiting, and making up to order. It will cost nothing to call and examine his goods. Call soon.

Huntingdon, Oct 7-3m

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

JUST OPENED AT

A. B. CUNNINGHAM'S.

A LARGE STOCK

AND

FULL ASSORTMENT,

AT PRICES

TO PLEASE EVERYBODY.

CALL AND EXAMINE FOR YOURSELVES

SILVER AND GOLD,

AND ALL PAPER ON GOOD BANKS & INDIVIDUALS,

Taken at Par in Exchange for Goods.

The highest prices paid in Goods for all kinds of

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

FOR BARGAINS,

CALL AT

A. B. CUNNINGHAM'S STORE.

Huntingdon, Sept 30, 1863.

1863. 1863.

CLOTHING.

H. ROMAN.

NEW

CLOTHING

FOR

FALL AND WINTER,

JUST RECEIVED

AT

H. ROMAN'S

CHEAP CLOTHING STORE.

For Gentlemen's Clothing of the best material, and made in the best workmanlike manner, call at

H. ROMAN'S,

opposite the Franklin House in Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

Huntingdon, Sept. 23, 1863.

New Furniture Establishment.

J. M. WISE,

Manufacturer and Dealer in Furniture,

Respectfully invites the attention of the Public to his stand on Hill st., Huntingdon, between Cunningham's Store and Dean's National House, where he manufactures and keeps all kinds of Furniture at reduced prices. Persons wishing to purchase will do well to give him a call.

Repairing of all kinds attended to promptly and charges reasonable.

☞ Also, Undertaking carried on, and Coffins made in any style desired, at short notice.

☞ Funerals attended at any place in town or country, by

J. M. WISE.

Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1862-tf.

TO ARMS!

RUSH TO THE STORE OF

SIMON COHN,

AT COFFEE RUN STATION,

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Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware, Hardware, Clothing, Bonnets, Shawls, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes,

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Mr. Cohn is Agent of the Broad Top R. R. Co., at Coffee Run Station, and is prepared to ship all kinds of Grain to the Eastern markets. Having a large Ware Room, farmers can store with him until ready to ship. Every convenience will be afforded them.

June 10, 1863-tf

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Huntingdon, July 1, 1863.

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